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Editorial.

TREATMENT OF GRASS LANDS.

There is a pretty common expression of opinion among farmers, that land once laid down will do better to be kept in grass and will continue to improve and thicken up. In England, also, it is often maintained that grass land does better not to be broken up and reseeded, that the grass upon old fields is more abundant and more nutritive than that upon newly seeded lands, and hence there seems to be a disposition to keep such lands in condition without breaking up, by top dressing and other means of renovation. Let us look at it a little.

Circumstances and soils differ so much that even if it were true, here and there, that grass lands do better to remain as they are, it would hardly do to lay it down as a rule of universal application. It is probable true, that with our imperfect modes of seeding, the use of so few of the many varieties that are naturally to be found in an old field, the turf will thicken up by the growth of many grasses that come into the soil, in the course of time. This will for some years continue to increase the yield, so that the field will appear to be growing better after it is laid down, especially if the soil is strong and good, or naturally suited to grass. But this increase must have its limit, even in the best of soils, without the judicious application of manure. The profitable growth and constant removal of grass and hay will lead to a depletion of the soil as true as the laws of nature are fixed and immutable.

But a large portion of our soils are not especially adapted to grass. Good crops are grown upon them with constant and increasing difficulty and labor, and though the liberal application of manure may keep them productive for a time, they soon begin to "fail out," as we say. The soil will get foul up and crowded with the roots of worth or couch grass, or other objectionable permanent growths. We see instances of this every day on our lighter and poorer soils, especially where they are not often and liberally top dressed, and this on most farms is practically impossible, or at least so difficult and expensive that it is not often done. On our drier upland knolls and plains the droughts of summer or the formation and continuance of ice upon them in the winter, will kill out many of the better grasses, in spite of all we can do, and it would be unreasonable to expect such lands to continue to improve indefinitely. In fact the crop will and does deteriorate, in the course of time, and grow less and less.

We find, therefore, that so far from leaving such lands in permanent grass, there is a growing inclination to subject them to some cultivation, even more frequent than was formerly practised, something that may be called the annual forage crop system, by which the whole farm, or rather all the grass land of the farm, is put under the plough as often as once in three or four years. Indeed, we know farmers, whose whole tillage land has been under the plough within three years, and who have settled down upon this as the most profitable system for them to pursue, especially since our seasons of terrible drought and our hard open winters have so seriously affected all our grass lands as to reduce their supplies for winter feeding.

The process is to plough up deeply and thoroughly early in the fall, let the land lie in the furrow till spring, put on the harrow or the cultivator as often as once a week or ten days to keep down the weeds, and give a partial fallowing, till the middle of June, and then sow on millet or Hungarian grass with a light top dressing and roll or bush in the seed and the manure. By the tenth of August or thereabouts the crop will be fit to cut, and so far as our observation has gone, where the land is light and in fair condition, the yield has been from two to three tons to the acre of a good quality of winter forage.

The land is ready then to be ploughed up again, the turf sufficiently mellowed by frequent working to lay down to grass with another light dressing to give the seed a rapid and strong start, and if a sufficient variety of grass seed is sown the result will be a better crop of grass than it had borne for some years previously. We have known grass lands greatly improved in this way and at a little expense. The mere process of cultivation, loosening and breaking up, has been a positive benefit; while there has been no loss, but rather an increase of the winter stores of forage.

The great and prevailing error in laying down land has been insufficient seeding, or rather seeding with too limited a number of varieties of grass seed. The result is a poor, thin turf, and of course a light crop of grass. It takes too much time to wait for other grasses to come in and occupy the spaces left vacant by too light seeding with one or two varieties of grass, and before the process of breaking up often is condemned, we want to see the system of more liberal seeding with a larger number of varieties fairly tried. We are confident the results will be satisfactory.

☞ A horse put in an appearance the other day at Hurontown, Mich., that had been lost in the woods since the spring of 1867.

CONSTITUENTS OF FERTILIZERS.

The bill that came from the hands of the Committee on Agriculture, and which is now before the Legislature, requires the percentage of certain ingredients to be attached to every package or parcel of fertilizer to be sold in this State. It is well known which articles, or on which their value chiefly depends, are only few in number, three or four at most. All other ingredients are comparatively worthless.

These constituents are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and these are valuable chiefly in proportion to their solubility, or their availability for plant food. An analysis which should show the percentage of nitrogen or phosphoric acid, would not be of much value, unless it indicated the condition of these ingredients as to solubility. Nitrogen may be present, but so locked up that the plant cannot get it. Phosphoric acid may be present, but insoluble in water or in the weak acids that may be contained in the soil. In such a case it may not be wholly worthless, but it is comparatively so.

It is therefore perfectly fair to require the manufacturer to specify not only the amount, but the condition of these constituents and the sources from which they are obtained, wherever this is practicable, though Mr. Bradley, at the hearing before the committee on the 18th, while acceding heartily to the general provisions of the bill, maintained that it would be difficult or next to impossible to specify in every instance, what was the source from which phosphoric acid was obtained, as manufacturers have to get it where they can, sometimes from crude bones, burnt bones or bone black, apatite or mineral phosphate and from the South Carolina phosphates.

We think there is a reasonable prospect that farmers will, hereafter, have some degree of protection against fraud in fertilizers in this State, and if so, the use of them will very largely increase to the benefit of our agriculture.

STATEMENT OF EXPERIMENTS.

Any one who is accustomed to examine carefully the statements made by competitors for premiums offered by our agricultural societies must be struck at the looseness and want of definiteness and accuracy with which they are made. In a large number of instances a certain number of manure was applied, the quantity is given as so many "loads," without specifying whether they are wheelbarrow loads, horse cart loads, ox cart loads or what. Such a statement is not worth the paper it is printed on. It conveys no definite idea to a farmer at a distance, and we are astonished that the officers of societies continue to print such statements year after year.

If any one is going in for a premium crop this year, let him begin at the outset, keep an accurate account of the whole thing and report it in full, not forgetting that a "load" means one thing in one part of the State, and another thing in another.

MANGOLDS.

We hope every farmer who reads the *Ploughman* will make calculations to put in a large breadth of mangolds this spring, and get them in early and in good shape. We have known seventy-three tons of mangolds raised to the acre in this State, and they are selling now at fifteen dollars a ton. Mangolds weigh sixty pounds to the bushel, and there are thirty-three and one-third bushels in a ton, so that it is easy to calculate the number of bushels in seventy-three tons. It is a large yield and it is better than raising corn at the prices at which corn sells. They are not necessarily much more expensive to raise.

It depends a good deal upon having clean land and manure free from weed seed. If the land is foul it will cost more labor to keep them clean, and it will not pay to try to raise them unless you keep them free from weeds. Many spend more labor on them than is necessary, because they do not look out to keep the manure as it ought to be. We like to get mangolds in as early at least as the 10th of May, and if the land is ready and the season all right it is better to get them in even earlier.

CHARLESTON PHOSPHATES.

Few people are aware of the extent and richness of these immense deposits. They cover many hundred square miles and the material of purely animal origin, is actually richer in phosphate of lime than fresh bone itself. A cargo of fresh bone, for example, will yield but little over forty per cent., always less than fifty per cent., of phosphate of lime, while the Charleston phosphates yield fifty-five to fifty-six per cent. They are, therefore, actually better than fresh bone for the manufacture of superphosphates, only in their natural state they are insoluble and not available to the plant, but require to be skillfully treated with sulphuric acid.

The length of the Charleston basin may be stated at seventy miles from north to south and the width about fifty miles. The deposit varies in thickness from six inches to two or three feet. In some places it crops out at the surface, in others it lies a few feet below. It averages from one thousand to fifteen hundred tons to the acre. It furnishes, therefore, an inexhaustible supply of this great element of fertility. It is almost inconceivable in extent.

Just suppose there were only fifty miles square, and that the deposit would average only a thousand tons to the acre, which is very far below the actual average, and it gives us sixteen hundred million tons of bone that has lain untouched for thousands of years, to say nothing of the millions that must have been crushed and ground up and so dissipated by the slow action of natural causes, through all the long ages since they were first deposited there. The amount of living beings that must have perished to build up so vast a dep sit, is quite inconceivable. And there can be no doubt that it is strictly of an animal origin. That is clearly proved not only by analysis, but by the aid of the microscope, which completely reveals the true character of the material.

This great basin must in some former age of the world have been a favorite place of resort for land animals and birds of many kinds now quite extinct, and they must have occupied it for many thousand years to have left so many million tons of their bones. This, perhaps, ought not to surprise us, wonderful as it may seem, for when Dr. Hitchcock visited the well known region of Turner's Falls, where so many fossil footprints of a certain specimen of track-bearing shale or rock might be, replied that he could not tell *exactly*, but it was so old that a hundred thousand years either way would be of no sort of account. We have then hundreds of thousands of years during a large portion of which these deposits were gradually taking place.

The peninsula of Florida had then no existence. The gulf stream swept round by a shorter course and directly to the Carolina shores. The Charleston basin was not then elevated above the level of the sea, and it offered a protection to the coral and other marine animals that revelled in its warm waters. Thousands of species of animals, perhaps, frequented this place. It was a sort of inland sea, where the weak resorted for protection, and the stronger for prey. It is truly wonderful, but in a practical and agricultural point of view, it may be regarded as one of the most important discoveries of our day.

THE SEASON.

Beats all how the snow holds on. We have found it nearly as high as the wall in some country roads within a week. The cold March winds have not been well calculated to carry it off. Well, it may be all for the best. It will keep back vegetation till the danger of getting nipped in the bud is over. But the prospect of ploughing is not so good as we thought it would be at this season. A warm, south wind and rain will settle the snow drifts and possibly make floods along the large streams.

THE GARDEN.

There is always more or less work that can be done in the garden early in April, even if it is not in a fit condition to plough. The compost can be got ready, the perennial roots dug around, the covering taken from some of the plants, though it may be rather early to remove it from strawberry beds. Let every one resolve to have a better garden this year than ever before. It is grand rate garden, and the nearer he can bring the whole of his farm to garden cultivation the better.

PRICE OF HAY.

The hay crop was so abundant last year that the price of hay is much less than it was a year ago at this time. The price in the country, so far as our observation has gone is not far from thirty dollars a ton at the barn, though we heard of one lot of several tons sold at $26. The prospect now is that the grass will come ahead pretty early in the pastures and that the hay crop will be good, as our fields have been well covered with snow all winter. We shall be disappointed if the crop is not first rate.

Questions & Answers.

LUCERN.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I saw in the *Ploughman* of March 15th, a note about "Lucern" as a forage crop. Will you or some of your readers inform me through the *Ploughman*, where the seed can be had, and whether it will do well on a sandy loam, or river bottom land, and oblige a small farmer. Yours truly,

JOEL S. STEVENS.

Athol Depot, Worcester Co., Mass., March 17, 1873.

The seed can be had probably of Schlegel & Everett, 16 South Market St., Boston.

We should think it would do well on a river bottom. What it wants is a deep, mellow subsoil into which it can freely extend its long roots. It needs a little cleaner cultivation than red clover the first year, but after it is well set and strong it will endure a good many years.

Lucern in a suitable soil will make a growth of a hundred inches in a season. It can be cut two or three, and it often is cut three or four times in a season; but to make sure of this it must have a rich, deep, warm soil. It is worthy of a careful trial, and we think it will not disappoint expectations.—[ED.

DOMINIQUE FOWLS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I have noticed that when lists of different breeds of fowls suitable for farmers are given, the Dominiques are often omitted; and I also find that there is no standard of what they should be given in the poultry book. In fact I do not find that poultry breeders take much notice of them; why is this? Is it because they are not profitable, or is it because they are not a well defined breed. Can you inform me through the *Ploughman*, where I can get good Dominique eggs for setting? By so doing you will greatly oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Some of our agricultural societies have offered premiums and gratuities for Dominique fowls, but we believe as there are so few specimens of what would be deemed pure bred Dominiques to be found, that the breed is generally dropped from the premium lists. If any of our readers have birds for sale, it would be well to make the fact known through our advertising columns.—[ED.

LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Can you inform me through the columns of the *Ploughman*, where I can procure a copy of "Professor Ville's Six Lectures on Agriculture?" and greatly oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Littleton, Mass., March 18, 1873.

A. Williams & Co., corner of Washington and School Streets, had the edition published by the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, on sale at cost price. Whether they are all gone or not, we do not know.—ED.]

☞ A head of cabbage weighing eighteen pounds was raised by L. Zeldamust, of Grand Haven, Mich., this season.

☞ If there is any indication of the heating of grain in bins or piles, it should be turned at once.

The Poultry Interest.

POULTRY FOR PROFIT.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

The statement of profit in keeping poultry, equal to two dollars annually, for each number of the flock may be relied upon, and does not depend mainly, if at all, upon the breed of fowls. Any of the popular breeds, as Brahmas, White Spanish, Black Javas, Leghorns, Hamburgs, Polands, Dorkings, or crosses of these, if in good condition, will give the profit claimed and may do even better.

In answer to an inquiry in the *Ploughman*, as to how large a place the thirty-five fowls spoken of were confined in, we have to say that, "no pent up Utica contracts their powers," but an unlimited domain is theirs. In the winter they have ample barn room, with as much outdoor airing as they may choose. In all the remainder of the year they have sufficient shelter, and unrestricted roaming ground of field, meadow, grove, road and ponds.

The profit referred to arises from the ordinary market for eggs and chickens as articles of food. For such market most farmers aim, and it may be noticed that they have almost unanimously chosen the Light Brahma fowls for their flocks. They yield an average quantity of handsome eggs; they are good mother birds; they are quiet and home bodies, and they make a good plump roast for the table.

The feed which generally gives satisfaction consists of corn, oats, barley, wheat screenings from the mills, together with meal and wheat bran dough, and scraps from the factory. Pounded clam shells and poultry bone and pure water are kept constantly before the fowls. There is not the slightest necessity of mixing dough, and preparing a meal three times a day for the fowls. The grains, either separate or mixed, can be placed in a self supplying hopper, or in open boxes, and always offering feed to the flock. The dough can be mixed every morning, and may be fed in the vessel in which it is prepared. The dusting earth and ashes, the white gravel, and occasional vegetable food should be furnished in all cases where fowls are kept in close quarters. These are the essentials of ordinary keeping for laying hens, and then, for each breed, a new apartment with its furnishing is needed, the work is proportionably increased; and, according to the number of breeds kept separately, will stricter attention be required. In the one case, however, eggs sell for thirty or forty cents a dozen; and in the other for one dollar to eighteen dollars a dozen! In the one case the chickens go for food, while in the other, they are sold for breeders at very high prices, according to their variety, sometimes as high as twenty dollars, and even more, perhaps, for a pair of pure blood.

In all the cities are found silver grey gentlemen who are very fond, as were their fathers before them, of spring chickens, and the earliest of these brought to market, is sure to bring a high price. Some poultry growers strive to get their chickens to market very early in the season, and some of them have succeeded in making canons of their male birds. This puts a poetic association with very excellent meat. L. S. S.

[NOTE.—We see no need of the mark of possesive case in the name you mention.—ED.]

REMARKABLE ENDURANCE OF A TURKEY.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

The facts related in the following article are correct to the letter. I had them from Mr. Miller himself, a highly respectable and truthful man, one not at all given to exaggeration.

On the morning of the 14th of January, Joseph Miller of Princeton, Mass., on entering his barn, observed that a part of a mow of hay in his bay had fallen forward into an open space in front. As he was feeding his stock from the hay in this part of the mow, he concluded to let it lie where it had fallen until used up. On the same day his attention was called to the fact that a large cock turkey was missing from his accustomed place among his associates in the barn yard. A thorough search was made, but in vain. His loss was considered a greater misfortune from the fact that he had been set apart to grace the table on the occasion of the golden wedding of Mr. Nathan Howard and his wife of Westminster.

Seven weeks passed and the lost turkey had passed into history,—his mysterious disappearance being accounted for only upon the presumption that some fox was hungry and had no scruples with regard to appropriating the turkey, or, that some human being as dishonest and unscrupulous as the fox had converted him to his own particular use.

On the 1st day of March Mr. Miller was attending to his duties at the barn as usual, when his attention was arrested by a mysterious noise, sounding a little "turkeyish," proceeding from the aforesaid hay mow. Directed in his work by the faint notes which he heard, he commenced operations. A few moments' work unveiled the mystery, not only of the plaintive notes which came from the mow, but also of the disappearance of the turkey about seven weeks before. Underneath the fallen hay, slightly relieved by a piece of timber, sat the turkey aforesaid, with his head pressed down upon the front of his neck,—the part under his bill and the part of the neck with which it came in contact having assumed a dead and wrinkled appearance,—the whole head and neck being perfectly devoid of natural color, and his whole appearance mummy like and shabby. He was very weak at first and declined food; but partook of milk and water very freely. He began to improve immediately, and at this date struts and gobbles as though nothing had happened. J. A. MIRICK.

☞ The whole of Southwestern Kansas is being planted with hedgerows.

☞ The South has lost by the caterpillars nearly $10,000,000.

WHITE CHINA GEESE.
Property of C. H. TURNER, 714 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

REPORT —ON— COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

BY PROF. CHARLES A. GOESSMANN.

[Continued from last week.]

The man who believes that he can judge correctly of the value of an artificial fertilizer by any casual examination, except as to its mechanical conditions, deceives himself. An abominable or peculiar odor is not necessarily an attribute of fertilizing substances. The pecuniary valuation of the various constituents of commercial manures should also be more generally decided with reference to their fitness for immediate reaction, for a speedy effect is one of their principal recommendations. Their respective agricultural values, on account of their special character, are greatly dependent on the rapidity with which they render other latent plant-food in the soil active. The price of insoluble phosphoric acid is based on the price of bone-meal, and that of ammonia ought to be based on that of crude sulphate of ammonia. Bones and sulphate of ammonia are largely prices, and farmers cannot complain when they are asked to pay what everybody else has to pay. To apply, however, these principles indiscriminately to phosphoric acid and to nitrogen in every other form, may suit the dealer, yet cannot be considered a fair practice by the farmer. As far as the soluble phosphoric acid is concerned, it matters but little from what source it has been obtained; yet it is of considerable importance to know whether the insoluble phosphoric acid is presented in the form of Peruvian guano, steamed bone dust, fish guano or poudrette, or in the form of coarse ground bones, South Carolina, Baker's, Jarvis' or Sombrero phosphates, or refuse boneblack from sugar refineries, or pulverized apatite. The substances first named are known to act as quickly, if not more so, than stable manure, while those last named act much slower.

The substances of the second group above mentioned, ought not to be to any extent in their undecomposed state in any artificial concentrated phosphatic fertilizer. Their usefulness in their natural condition depends entirely on their minute mechanical division, and they ought to be furnished in a finely pulverized form, and each at its own commercial value. They should then be mixed with stable manure, or a compost, where a steady supply of carbonic acid might prepare them most advantageously for future assimilation. As it is quite troublesome to distinguish in any commercial compound fertilizer the peculiar source of the insoluble phosphoric acid, the safest practice of the farmer is not to buy so-called superphosphates which contain insoluble phosphoric acid beyond a few per cent., unless due allowance is made in the price.

In regard to the valuation of nitrogen, a distinction has been made by chemists between actual and potential ammonia, meaning by actual ammonia that portion of nitrogen in a fertilizer which is already present in the soluble form, as some nitrate or ammonia compound. The name of potential ammonia refers to that portion of the nitrogen which will be changed sooner or later, under suitable circumstances, into ammonia. The value of actual ammonia is, as already stated, best estimated from its cost in the form of crude commercial sulphate of ammonia. This compound is obtained in gas works, and in connection with the destructive distillation of animal matter, and in the manufacture of boneblack. To estimate the value from its cost in guano seems to be more objectionable, as its price in that case depends largely on the value we assign to the phosphoric acid present. The valuation of nitrogen, in the form of potential ammonia, should be somewhat restricted, as in the case of insoluble phosphoric acid. From the fact that a classification of substances, which are considered sources of potential ammonia, must be necessarily somewhat arbitrary, it does not follow that we ought to discard entirely a proper lower value of potential ammonia as compared with actual ammonia, or that we ought not to discriminate between the various nitrogenous materials which may be used. Urates, blood, dried meat, steamed bone meal, fish guano and poudrette form ammonia with much readiness, excelling even stable manure in this respect. On the other hand, refuse wool, leather, hair, horn-shavings, &c., are all much more slowly decomposed, and therefore require to be composted in a suitable mechanical form. These substances are, of course, valuable for agricultural purposes; but as a considerable period of time is required before their full benefit will be enjoyed, their price ought to be made with reference to the loss of interest on the investment. The practice of incorporating these substances into artificial fertilizers, without a previous proper disintegration, exposes the farmer, not only to frequent disappointments in regard to his crops, but to serious pecuniary losses.

Having named some things concerning commercial manures, about which farmers and agricultural chemists ought to consult for the *general* good of agriculture, I take the liberty of advising all persons to be cautious in indorsing this or that fertilizer. It should be enough for the buyer to certify that the dealer furnished him the substances which his bill specifies. To give him the entire credit of success, or to blame him in regard to the results obtained, is, as a general rule, unfair; for, as the various articles of plant food act always in the same direction, and as they can only produce an increase of yield when they are needed, it is the good judgment of the farmer which decides on the credit in case his crops increase under his management, and at his own door rests the blame of his failures. Moreover, it not unfrequently takes years of systematic fertilization to show the beneficial influence of fertilizers upon exhausted lands. The best phosphates in the world will not improve the fertility of lands when potash is wanting, and the richest ammonia compound will be without any effect in case a sufficient amount of ammonia is already present. The real money value of any fertilizer cannot be directly determined by the mere consideration of the results obtained at any particular time, and it is also evident that the condition in which a manure leaves the soil, after one crop has been raised, is a most important factor in deciding upon its entire agricultural worth.

[Concluded next week.]

The Garden.

HOW TO RAISE CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS.

BY PETER HENDERSON.

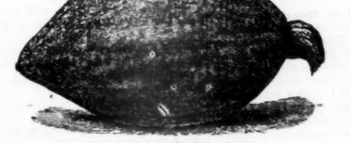
I find that most of the information that I am able to give to your readers is suggested by inquiries of correspondents who write to me to help them out of their difficulties. One of these, from New Hampshire, says that he finds great trouble with his crops of both cabbage and celery on account of the difficulty of raising the plants. His hot bed raised cabbages are often severely hurt by frosts after planting out, and his celery seed which he gave him strong enough plants to set out in July. These difficulties suggest a remedy which must be different from our usual practice in the latitude of New York, where in ordinary seasons our ground operations are in full blast the first week in April. This remedy is the use of sashes, not as hot beds, but only as cold beds, or, as they are called, cold frames. These are constructed simply of boards placed parallel with each other, six feet apart, or of the length of the sash used, whatever it may be. These beds should be placed in a spot as warm and sheltered as possible. Where the frost is not yet in the ground, by placing the sashes on, the spaces under them will soon be thawed out by the sun, particularly if the sashes can be covered up at night.

As soon as the soil is dry enough, it should be thoroughly pulverized, and incorporated with at least three inches of well rotted stable manure; in the absence of that bone dust may be used, and well mixed through the soil in quantities of about two pounds to each three by six foot sash. But great care must be taken to have it thoroughly mixed with the soil to a depth of at least four inches. An ounce of cabbage seed would be about sufficient for each three sashes; of celery, one ounce would sow eight sashes. The sowing may be done any time during March; the sooner, however, the better, provided that provision is made to exclude frosts from the beds by covering with mats or shutters. The cabbage seed will probably germinate in these cold frames in about ten days after sowing; the celery in fifteen or twenty. But as the latter germinates very slowly, the weeds of most kinds will germinate before it, and they must be pulled out as soon as they can be got hold of. Nearly one-half of all the celery seed sown is lost, from want of early attention to weeding the seed beds. There is no vegetable grown that requires so much labor in weeding in the seed bed as celery. In the cold frames the weeds may be easier controlled than when the seeds are sown in the open ground, as they are not likely to be so numerous in the frames. Besides, the work will require to be done before outside operations begin, and when there is usually more time to do it.

No watering is likely to be necessary for the seeds of sowings the cabbage plants will be fit to set out. At about the same time the sashes should be taken off the celery plants, leaving them fully exposed to the weather—that is, provided they have been duly hardened off by ventilating. If they have been kept too warm and are tender, of course it would not do to expose them at once to the chilly nights that we often have through May. We find a good plan to be in such cases to first strip the sashes clear of the plants during moderately warm days, covering them at first every night, but as the season advances, only covering when the night seems likely to be unusually cold.

This method of raising plants of cabbage or celery in cold frames may be employed in all sections where the operations in the open ground are not begun sooner than the first of May, and in the case of the cabbage plants may be adopted advantageously anywhere, only, of course, suiting the time of beginning to the latitude. What would suit for New Hampshire in March would answer for New York in February.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE "MARBLEHEAD" SQUASH.



For particulars, see advertising columns.

Miscellaneous.

SHORTENING IN EVERGREENS.

As a general rule evergreens please best when they are close and densely clothed with foliage. If one has thin open trees they can be made into the most enviable specimens by a judicious use of the knife. As soon as the frost has probably departed is an excellent time to do this. Cut back the growth of last year to within a few inches of where it started from. It is very essential, however, to remember that the whole plant, *leading shoot included*, must be done at one time. It is particularly essential that the leader be shortened. A new one will push, and generally will grow straight; if not, a little art will help it. Several leaders will come out sometimes, but of course all must be sprouted off but one. By this simple treatment any dilapidated old scrub may be brought to the perfection of beauty, if it have not lost its lower branches, when of course it is beyond grace to restore. Pruning of all kinds should be got through with as soon as possible—the earlier this is done the stronger will plants push in the spring. Nothing weakens trees or shrubs more than to be cut severely just as the new growth is pushing.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

EFFECTS OF OLD PASTURES ON CHEESE.

An English correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:

Under no circumstances would an old established dairy farm, famed for fine flavored cheese, suffer the peculiar rich and mellow taste imparted by the particular herbage grown in the dairy field to be tainted by the product of inferior grass, or on the other hand, permit the cheese of other parties to be benefited at the expense of this sweet and most pleasant favor. In parts of England where arable land prevails, and where the land in permanent grass has never produced any cheese of a quality beyond mediocrity, it is possible factories may arise, for doubtless the management in making is superior by far to where only second class cheese is manufactured. Good second class cheese cannot be made from clover pasture, or any of the temporary grass land under the usual style of manufacture there, for it will not keep to get old enough to suit the best customers, and cheese which requires eating while comparatively new has to be consumed by the working classes, who will not and cannot pay high prices.

It is an utter impossibility to impart the flavor given by the old natural grasses growing in century old dairy fields, to cheese made from clover or any artificial or temporary pastures. This is so well known in England that the dairy cows on the best dairy farms are always, when in milk, confined to the old dairy land, and on most of these farms there are fields, which only a fence divides, which would spoil the uniformity of the cheese by giving the cows access thereto. It makes a difference in butter making too, for though not quite so quickly shown, yet there is land which will not do to graze with milch cows, from which a genuine good article is required; and though, of course, both butter and cheese must be manufactured in a cleanly and proper manner, yet much depends on the food the cows eat, as the best managers cannot get rid of impurities which have been brought into the milk from rank, sour or unsuitable forage.

THE FATTENING OF CATTLE.

The great trouble is that we do not get money enough for our meat. The consumers in our cities have to pay money enough for it, but the money does not seem to find its way into the farmers' pockets. If I want a beefsteak, the butcher will charge me eighteen cents a pound for it, and it is not unfrequently very poor stuff at that. If I want to sell a carcass of beef, I should probably get no more than seven cents a pound. I do not say that the butchers make exorbitant profits. One would think there is competition enough to prevent this. I suppose one trouble is that our beef is not as good as it should be. There is too much bone, tallow, and inferior parts of the carcase in proportion to the choice cuts. We want better bred animals.

One of my neighbors has some thirty-two year old steers. "I am overstocked," said he, "and want to sell them, and all that those rascally butchers will offer me is $35 per head." I presume they offer him about what they are worth to kill. But why kill them? To make them into really good beef they want twelve months of good feeding. Many farmers in this section seem to have come to the conclusion that it does not pay to feed cattle, and are selling off everything that the butchers will take. The consequence is that the meat market is flooded with inferior beef that must be sold at a low price—and is dear at that. It seems to me that those who have good young animals should hold on to them, and give them good feed. But ill bred, inferior animals may as well be sold as not. It is impossible to fatten them in winter or keep them over to good advantage.—*American Agriculturist.*

A LARGE WHEAT FIELD.—It is claimed that a farmer named Mitchell, in the San Joaquin Valley, California, is the largest wheat grower in the United States. Early in March he had planted 36,000 acres, and expected to make the amount more than 40,000 by the middle of that month. At 15 bushels per acre, which may not be too high an estimate for this year, this would give a crop of 600,000 bushels, and that, at 60 cents per bushel—not a high estimate—would bring $360,000. The average expense of planting and harvesting wheat in that region is estimated at $4 per acre, which would leave a clear profit of $200,000.

The Milk Interest.

MILK CANS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I have just been over the [illegible] article on "Milk Cans" whether you did not assert or insinuate more in regard to the honesty of the milk contractors of Boston than the facts would warrant. In the first place the milk contractors of Boston, save one or two, who are themselves milkmen as well as contractors, and consequently own cans, care little or nothing as to the size of the cans, whether they hold a pint more or less, or if they did care at all, the smaller the can the better it would suit them, as they would get the same commission on an eight quart can as they would on a larger one.

Therefore, the milk contractors *as* contractors do not and have not objected, to the reduction of the size of milk cans before the Legislative committee this winter. The milkmen of Boston who own all of the cans used in the city, do object to a law that in effect would render worthless all the cans now in use.

And why do they object? You say out of a dishonest and sinister purpose. Let us see. Take my own case as an example and it will illustrate the whole. When I commenced business and for years after, milk was sold by beer measure and my cans held exactly two gallons legal measure. When the law was changed, as it was some years since, so that all liquids should be sold by wine measure, I did not find myself in a condition pecuniarily to throw away two thousand dollars worth at least, of cans, and replace them with a smaller size, and I think, Mr. Editor, if you had earned your money by the hard and slow process of lugging milk nights and Sundays and through all kinds of weather, that you would not care to throw it away either. I felt then and do now, that the farmers who had been filling these cans for twenty years, ought to know and did know, just what they held, and it would be a sad commentary on the intelligence of the farmers of this State to assume that they did not.

You may ask the question, why not use the old cans until you wear them out and as fast as you order new ones, order the small two sizes or cans, and to say the least, would among milk buyers make talk; then again, my wagons and pungs both here and in the country are all adjusted to the large sized cans as are also the cars, and to make the change would make an infinite amount of trouble and no benefit that I can see to any one. In your article you assume that farmers would get the same price per can, notwithstanding the reduction in the size. This I think is "prima facie" evidence that you are shrewd (and Geo. S. Hillard says the shrewd are not honest and the honest are not shrewd,) and is only another way of saying that farmers are selling their milk too cheap. A few years since a law was enacted which required all milk cans to be sealed. I carried all of mine to the sealer, and they were sealed and distinctly marked 9 5-8 quarts, and all the milkmen as far as I know did the same, and those who used what were, before the law was altered, seven quart cans, had their cans sealed and were stamped 8 1-2 quarts, and nearly every can used in Boston to-day is so stamped. I confess that I am so depraved as to be unable to see the injustice to any one in purchasing milk in cans so marked. Yours truly, W. ROWELL.

Boston, March 19th, 1873.

We had no reference to the milkmen in Boston or the milk contractors there, but have no objection to having the boot put on just wherever it fits. We spoke only on behalf of the farmers, the milk producers, and referred to the contractors, who take their milk directly from them. The producers ask for this law and as they are fair and reasonable men and have suffered long and patiently, we think it is but right they should have it.—[ED.

TALK ON DAIRYING.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

The Boxford Farmers' Club has devoted an evening to a consideration of the subject of dairying. The President made a statement of the results of two native cows, kept by him and on which he bestowed ordinary care, feeding with English and salt hay, and oat fodder, with two quarts of meal a day, or its equivalent in fine feed. In 1872 he sold—

Milk	$25 50
Butter	30 60
Calf	11 00
Milk and butter for home use	80 00
	$147 60

The cost of keeping the cows was not stated, as the hay and oat fodder were grown by the President, and gathered with his own hand. The yield of milk was deemed a fair average; but this led to much inquiry as to what ought fairly to be deemed an average for American cows, or more strictly, cows in America, for they differ in quantity, often in the same herd, from twenty-five qu

progressive measures, a company has been in operation since a year for the acclimatisation of plants useful to farmers, and has proved a success.

An agriculturist states that he has killed between the 23d of August last, and the 3d November, over a space of two acres of his farm, 33,000 water and field mice, weighing nearly altogether half a ton. It appears he employed arsenite of soda, and caused terriers to follow in the wake of the plough, as well as boys with stout switches.

The Assembly has rejected a very useful bill on the ground that it would plunge small farmers irretrievably in debt. Some English bankers had offered to supply capital for the working and improvement of the soil, the purchase of implements, seed, manures and machinery, under the auspices of local farming societies that would, collectively and individually become responsible as they would decide upon and control the loans. The idea is sound, and will be presented again to the Assembly. There is no difficulty for the French farmer to find capital from home companies, but he must mortgage his holding, and see the entire loan swallowed up in law costs.

A curious malady affect the potato in the neighborhood of Poitiers. The tuber, as sound and as nutritive as could be desired, instead of putting forth a robust shoot, develops from each eye a long, slender filament, of the thickness of a pack thread, which soon disappears when planted, the tuber itself decaying afterwards. Such potatoes are called "mules," from their unproductiveness. It is painful to learn that in the vicinity of such an important agricultural district as Poitiers, the ass and mule are still yoked by the head, instead of the shoulder, to carts and ploughs, just as the Prince of Wales found the practice when battling there in 1356.

The fatting of calves takes more and more an important development in France. After three months fattening a calf represents from three to four cwts., and this live weight brings from 37 to 40 francs per cwt.,—not a bad return for the rearer. The offal forms also an important item.

There is nothing new to record touching the vinebug. Opinion rallies to the effective flooding of the vineyards for a month in autumn, as the only certain means so far, to get rid of the *phylloxera*. The government will discover a perfect cure.

Owing to the new and annoying taxes on sugar and alcohol, a serious diminution in the culture of beet is expected this season in France.

Paris, February 22.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

RULES ESTABLISHED AT GENEVA.

It appears from the debates in Parliament that some of the public men of England are still trying to make political capital out of the national discontent with the result of the Geneva Arbitration. The rules established by the Board are not yet accepted as general international law, but as between the United States and England they were settled by the treaty, and confirmed by the decision in the case. A motion recently made in Parliament to disapprove of them resulted in only bringing out more strongly the approval of the award on the part of the liberal administration under whose auspices they were matured and adopted. The best interests of England require her to accept the situation, and to abide honorably not only by the terms of the award, but by the rules established thereby.

This conclusion is held by the most enlightened English Statesmen, and one is induced to believe that any further agitation of the vexed questions will be made only by demagogues. The leading men of both parties, men who at the present time have most influence on the future destinies of the country, approve and defend the principles of the award as binding upon both parties, and worthy to be adopted by all civilized powers. The grand principle at the bottom of the whole matter is, that a nation must not allow its territory to be used by another nation as a base of warlike operations against a friendly power. The Attorney General of England said in the debate that a disapproval of them by Parliament would be a censure on the conduct of the arbitrators. He further said, "We must submit to the award made at Geneva, and we had better hold our tongues and pay the money." Both Disraeli and Gladstone seemed to agree that the country would find its best interest in sustaining the rules, and that only by agreeing with this country in their justness, could they recommend them to the adoption of the other powers. The question, so far as the opinions of the leading liberals and conservatives are concerned, may be considered as set at rest.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

The result of the recent vote against the administration in Parliament is one which is unprecedented in recent English history. The Tory leader worked zealously to defeat the ministry on a vital question, and yet refused to take upon himself the responsibility which the etiquette of the situation and the usages of Parliament threw upon him. Mr. Disraeli, after surveying the situation, and failing to obtain sufficient support from his friends to carry on the government, felt obliged to make a public explanation of the reasons which induced his course. His failure immeasurably strengthens the present administration in the support it has received from the country and Parliament. In fact the failure of its opponents to take advantage of the occasion was the strongest approval of the general policy of the present rulers.

Mr. Disraeli had to confess that the differences between himself and the Irish Catholics were insurmountable. A new Cabinet would require till Easter to get into working order; even then it would have to deal with financial estimates made by its predecessor, and would probably be outvoted every night in Parliament. A dissolution of the House had been suggested, but why dissolve? Sitting on the Opposition benches, he and his friends had a difficulty in forming a policy on so short a notice, and it was not to be expected that they could appeal to the country without a policy or question of more importance than that of the Irish University bill. There were many questions on which it had been impossible to mature a policy even in opposition, such as the Central Asian difficulties, the new rules introduced into international law by the Geneva award on the Alabama claims, the Commercial Treaty with France and others of equal magnitude. All things considered, he had felt it to be his duty to decline the responsibility of organizing a new Government. The Queen herself had suggested the dissolution of Parliament. He had declined to advise such a step, and stated to Her Majesty that in his opinion there was no adequate reason for the Government to resign, and that it might return to office without the slightest loss of honor and to the greatest possible convenience of the public interests.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Judge Richardson, the newly appointed Secretary of the Treasury, as might have been expected from his antecedents, and from his intimate association with his predecessor, has given the strongest assurances that he does not intend to depart from the well established policy of Mr. Boutwell, and in that he has the unqualified approval of the President, who does not want any alteration whatever in the management of the Department, but desires that it shall move on as though the head of it had not been changed. He assumes that it has received the approval of Congress and the country, and unless a radical change is inaugurated by Congress, which undoubtedly has the power to do so, firmness, stability, and official honesty will be found in the Department, and the business of the country will continue to be prosperous as heretofore without fear of disorganising changes.

Judge Richardson was elevated to the head of the Treasury not more by a fortunate combination of circumstances, than by the appreciation on the part of the President of his merit and ability, which he has shown in a quiet way in all the duties which have been imposed upon him in subordinate positions. He was never a politician, and owes nothing to political influence, and is perhaps the least known by the country in general of all the distinguished men who have held this important position.

He is a native of Middlesex county and is fifty-one years of age. He came of legal stock, his father being a lawyer of reputation, and his uncle, William M. Richardson, having been chief justice of New Hampshire. His professional training was of the best, and his talents were early recognized by calls to fill stations of honor and responsibility. His financial abilities have long been recognized in local circles, and he was for eight years President of one of the Lowell banks. His professional career has been one of labor, responsibility and honor, having for many years held the office of Judge of Probate, which he elevated and adorned more than the office honored him, and he was once offered the position of Judge of the Superior Court, which he declined. His experience in the office of assistant secretary has given him that training and acquaintance with the duties of the office which enable him to enter upon them with the confidence of the country that with his ability and integrity of principle, he will be fully equal to all the responsibilities of the position, and will do credit to the sagacity of the President in selecting him for one of his advisers.

THE PROPOSED NEW ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The report of the committee which recommended the building of an asylum for the insane in the northeastern part of the State contained some important statistics, showing the pressing need of a new institution. The present provision for the insane of the state are entirely inadequate, and it is known that for a long time the asylums have been crowded. It will occupy three years to complete the new hospital asked for, and adding the increase of one hundred and fifty patients for that time to the excess now existing above proper accommodations, there will then be six hundred and thirty patients to be provided for; a number much above the average confined in the different institutions, that at Worcester containing the greatest number, which is four hundred.

The census of 1850 shows that there was one insane person to five hundred and ninety two population, while that of 1870 shows one to every five hundred and forty-seven. This demonstrates that the ratio is steadily growing larger, and offers serious suggestions for making future provision for this unfortunate class. The Taunton Hospital was erected by the State because of an excess of but forty-two patients, in 1852, over the accommodations furnished; now that the excess amounts to four hundred and eighty, the reasons for still another structure seem incontrovertible. The Board of State Charities, in August last, declared that additional accommodations for the care of the insane should be provided, in view of the present crowded condition of the State Hospitals. Superintendent Earle, of the Northampton Hospital, says in his last report to the Legislature that that body will come short of its duty if it fails to order the erection of another hospital during the present session.

A Coming King.—The new monarch of Servia, Milan, is only seventeen years old, and will enlarge his experience, and study civilization under the forms of practical republicanism. The Board of Trade at Honolulu have thrown out the hint to the President of the United States, and would like to secure an invitation for their monarch. Gen. Schofield, of the Pacific department, has been out among the Islands on a tour of observation, and he thinks the feeling there is all American. Since this intelligence reached us, it has been learned also that the King intends to pay a visit to this country, and that he will not long delay his departure. It will be a novelty to have a real live King among us, looking around at matters and things, and picking up what will be of most use to him in governing and improving his own subjects. The United States have a fine commercial chance in the Sandwich Islands.

Getting Verdicts.—The Jury system is the subject of an overhauling discussion in the New York papers, the lawyers having many of them broken ground in favor of verdicts that are not unanimous, or, if that fails, of juries composed of but seven persons. It is, in fact, only in England that unanimous verdicts are required of juries, and no other reason can be rendered for it than because it is a long established custom. On the continent, two-thirds of the jury are sufficient to find a verdict. In Scotland even, unanimous verdicts are not required, and juries are also at liberty to bring in the verdict of Not Proven, which is precisely adapted to a great many cases which ought not to be abandoned on the first failure to convict in any form. That there is a decided disposition in the public mind to review the existing manner of securing verdicts is evident from the interest the question excites and the tendency which the discussion is taking.

The Forging Frenzy.—The Bank of England rascalities, taken with the recent counterfeiting and forging of a large variety of railroad and other bonds and shares in New York, indicate the presence of a new frenzy in respect to making money without honest labor, and awaken apprehensions on the subject of securities that it is not so easy to allay. It looks as if the fountains of the great deep of rascality and roguery had broken up, and men were floated about on the waves of disruption without compass or rudder. These forgers would make themselves wealthy men very soon, if they would but take equal pains in a course of honesty and honor. They work a great deal harder than they would have to as honest citizens. The detective and constabulary calling promises to be crowded soon unless they can sweep off the rogues into the net all at once.

The Coal Problem.—It isn't that coal seams are giving out and exhausting themselves in the bowels of Great Britain, that the present price of fuel is so high there, but the high price of labor, brought on by outside causes, is what gave it a start, and now the true facts operate mutually upon one another. In all places, high and low, expedients of various kinds are resorted to in order to economize fuel. In some open grates they even mix chalk with the coal, and so far find it works admirably; and the chalk supply of Old England is known to be without end. The fire is found in this way to last twice as long as from coal alone, while it costs so much less to feed it. But there is coal enough in the world; the difficulty now felt is from the machinery of the labor system, which is very much out of kilter. Perhaps it is to be readjusted; perhaps reconstructed even. Capital and wages are in for a struggle that must settle itself on some better terms than the present ones.

Honesty in Demand.—Mr. Beecher found it necessary in his last Sunday's discourse, in Plymouth Church, to lament the lack of honesty in business and almost all public positions, and announced as his opinion that if it were continued we should all go to the dogs in spite of ourselves. We are free to say it does look a little like it now, though as soon as people become fully conscious of the danger they will give their earnest attention to its correction. But these zealous and intense reforms are by no means a sign of health; their too frequent recurrence will in time use up the very instinct that prompts them. Better be honest right along, without any sensations either of roguery or its reform. The atmosphere is everywhere heavy with corruption at this time, but people are beginning to feel how difficult it is to breathe it. We are to have an improvement some time.

WHIPPING IN.—The friends and the opponents of the English administration were so closely divided on the Irish University bill, that the Conservatives hired a special train and steamer to bring over a member from Paris at an expense of four hundred dollars, and the gentleman arrived in season to give his vote against the bill at the last moment. The majority against the government was only three.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The question of rescinding the resolutions passed by the last legislature censuring Mr. Sumner was disposed of by the House last week, after having been the principal subject of debate for several days. The committee reported leave to withdraw on the part of the petitioners. The House refused to substitute a resolve rescinding the resolutions by 49 yeas to 167 nays. A resolve offered by Mr. Soule of Springfield, that without expressing any approval of the bill offered by Mr. Sumner in relation to the flags, the Legislature decline to pass judgment on the expression of opinion by the legislature of 1873, was rejected. The same was the result of one offered by Mr. Fitzgerald of Boston, that while condemning the proposition to remove from our national flags and army registers the names of the battles of the rebellion, this legislature hereby declare that the people of Massachusetts, still retain the utmost confidence in Mr. Sumner. The report of the committee, leave to withdraw, was accepted without a count, and it went to the Senate.

A resolve is before the House providing that judges of the courts who have served ten years and resign after arriving at the age of seventy years, shall receive a half pay annuity for the remainder of their lives.

A resolution has also been introduced expressing unqualified disapprobation of the act of Congress by which the salary of members is increased, so far as the act is retroactive, and regret that any of our representatives in Congress should have aided the passage of the act either by vote or voice.

The Senate bill abolishing the taxation of incomes was ruled out in the House, as improperly originating in the Senate, being a money bill.

When the report on the rescinding resolutions came up in the Senate, Mr. Jacobs, of Suffolk, offered resolutions as a substitute, that this Legislature will endeavor to commend itself to the favor of the people by a faithful and industrious attention to necessary legislative labor; that the time has arrived for this legislature to declare its opinion concerning bills introduced and not acted on by a now defunct Congress, and that there was no occasion for the last Legislature to declare its opinion on the matter. The report was postponed to Thursday.

A Thrilling Situation.—A terrible experience is recorded of a party of travellers who recently attempted to cross Lake Superior. Four young men in search of employment started for a point on the Canadian shore, intending to cross the lake to Isle Royal. The ice was supposed to be three or four feet in thickness, and they felt perfectly safe in undertaking the journey. They walked leisurely on their course until the first nightfall, when they halted and made preparations for camping out. It was then found that they had provided scanty provisions for their journey, but rather than turn back they concluded to be provident with what they had and make their supplies last them if possible. On the following morning they started to renew their journey, but to their utter amazement and horror they found that the field of ice on which they had encamped had broken from its moorings and that they were surrounded by water on all sides. They endeavored to get their bearings, but it was impossible, as no sight of land could be obtained, and they found themselves drifting they knew not where. Night came on and there was no relief from their perilous position and the danger of death from starvation was added to that of drowning. For six days and nights they were tossed about the lake on the field of ice which had carried them away, and at the end of that time they were ready to give up in despair. Just then, however, the wind changed about and carried their craft ashore, thus relieving the sufferers from the perilous situation in which they had been placed.

Shank's Mare.—There is altogether too much riding in our cities, and the little walking, and the bad effects of it show in the weakly state of health, and the feeble constitutions that are to be found everywhere around us. The very school boys ride to and from school, when they ought to be racing in the open air homeward, and inhaling the life-giving oxygen that is to be the foundation of their future health and success. If a person, man or woman, has to go to a place three-quarters of a mile or a mile away, the first and only thought is to catch a car; as for walking, even when the weather invites, that is the very thing they seek to avoid. It all tells in the general health of the people. Without air and exercise, we must inevitably help himself, the man who can get around with his own locomotive organs is better off than they are whose legs are of no further use than to keep the body in a decent state of proportion.

Gladstone and Disraeli.—The debate of these splendid public men in the Commons, just previous to the final vote on the Educational Bill for Ireland, is worth the reading of all those who would understand what the true legislative spirit is. In England, it implies something more and better than bribery and corruption. It is open and fair, free and intellectual. A vulgar speech would not be tolerated in the British House of Commons, rude as that body well knows how to be towards unacceptable members and measures. Hence the conflict on the floor between Gladstone and Disraeli was a conflict of two giants, who know the ground they stand on, and know, too, how to defend it. As an intellectual aggressor, fencer, duellist and sword thrust of a debater, few men in Parliament have surpassed Disraeli, while in broad and deep learning, in splendor of rhetoric, strength of statement, and plausibility of reasoning, Gladstone is a man to go a great way and as often as possible to hear.

The School Hour Question.—A protest that has come before the school committee, and in fact before the Legislature, on the subject of excessive hours of study for children, has served to bring up the whole theory of study for youth before the public mind, and much discussion has followed whether children are not in our day schooled and studied too much. Half school systems are suggested, and with a good deal of sense and reason; actual experiment is reported to demonstrate that children will learn more, learn it easier, and learn it to more purpose, with the confinement of not more than three hours than if shut up six hours over their books, and then required to study two hours more at home. The result is a nervous class of boys and girls, who are finally launched on life without any solid and strong constitutions, and they break down early. If we would carry out our free government plans, we must assuredly secure the right stock to do it with.

Off to Vienna.—Large numbers of our countrymen have engaged passage already in the ocean steamers for Europe, and a much larger number is preparing to follow. The Vienna Exposition is the central object of attraction to republican and royalist this year. There the crowned heads will have a prolonged picnic. There all nations will pour out their people, the best and most characteristic specimens. The whole continent is to have a thorough stirring up from the event. New England is to put in an appearance, and we have good reason to believe a most creditable one. The Government has not done as much as it was hoped it would to further the plans of the exhibitors here, but their natural energies will pull them through triumphantly. On the whole, we are going to feel very proud of our New England this year. The Exposition will present such opportunities otherwise for visitors as they will confess they have not enjoyed in a lifetime.

The Brooklyn Horror.—The next assassination, or rather the last one of note, is that of Mr. Goodrich, of Brooklyn, who was found dead and still warm by his brother, in a house which he owned, at an early hour in the morning. The mystery needs clearing up. He was a wealthy bachelor, and foul play is charged upon some questionable relationships with women. So that the public has now got to pass through its experience of still another horror, similar to the others which have of late been following one another with regular rapidity. If there could be devised a peculiarly vicious and destroying method of educating the popular sentiment, the lingering details of these incessant murders and other crimes would fit into the requirements exactly. Perhaps the day will come when a brief mention of these repulsive and demoralizing actions will be all that will occupy the attention of the public press.

Foster Poisoned.—Whether the murderer Foster did or did not take poison, is a matter of no great interest to any body now he is dead; if the keeper appointed to bring him alive to the scaffold does not greatly care, we do not see why any one else should. Probably it will remain an unsettled question, like a number of others that become stock-matter for public mystery. There is no doubt that a subtle poison could easily be carried to a prisoner, for, as the deputy sheriff said in Foster's case, an infinitesimal quantity could be carried in a capsule in the mouth of Foster's wife, and transferred to his when she kissed him. If those who are responsible for the care of criminals of that grade take all the pains possible to discharge their duty, that is all we can reasonably expect of them.

READ AND RUN.

—Having successfully vanquished contagious diseases, the Board of Health is now giving its attention to tenement houses.

—Berkshire has been taking its turn at a regular ghost story.

—The hearings and arguments in the Hoosac Tunnel are all over, and the Committee are shaping their report for the consideration of the Legislature.

—Upper New York begins to show symptoms of nervousness as over the tom-cat music it is obliged to put up with, over night.

—Who can say that the last was positively the last snow storm?

—One town in Vermont—Williamstown—claims the championship on snow, the fall for the winter up there being certified to as one hundred and thirty-one inches.

—The wreck of the steamer Metis is to be put up at auction. It lies at present in twenty feet of water, three miles off Watch Hill.

—McElhaney's mother-in-law refused to the last to let him see his little child before his execution in this city.

—The people of New Jersey appear to be getting somewhat the better of railroad monopoly, in the Legislature.

—A man in Baltimore had a street encounter with a woman, the proprietress of a hotel. Pistols were used without deadly effect on both sides.

—The new English budget, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, shows a margin on the right side of twenty-five million dollars for the coming year.

—The last snow storm is credited with making worse work in some quarters than any of its predecessors during the entire winter.

—The coal question is the great disturbing question in England at present.

—Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, resigned his seat in the United States Senate just before the time came for a vote on his case. He must have price.

—There is said to be a colored waiter in St. Louis who speaks only German.

—The newly built Sherman House in Chicago requires twenty-five thousand yards of carpeting, which would extend an immense way.

—Thiers has let up on Marshal Bazaine, and his relaxed confinement is only preliminary to his final release on the charges preferred against him.

—The famous Thomas orchestra is in Cincinnati, and so is Rubinstein with his divine concertizing; and still they say it is not all harmony there.

—Smallpox is going it with a perfect looseness in Utah, so that the people are running just as fast as the contagion does.

—Ten thousand dollars is what has been thus far collected for the Greeley statue fund.

—The famous trotting horse, Capt. McGowan, has recently died in a stable not very far from Boston.

—The New York papers are not disposed to be over enthusiastic on the subject of capital punishment about these days, recent crimes not tending to confirm many of the old style notions on the subject.

—An editor, whose pistol has been stolen, notifies the thief that if he will return it he will give him the contents, and no questions asked.

—Taxes are to be higher in Boston for years to come, in consequence of her greatly increased debt.

—After much opposition from the dominant political party in the Senate, Casey was confirmed Collector at New Orleans.

—One of the eight new naval vessels ordered by Congress is to be constructed at Charlestown.

—It is reported that Gen. Banks is about to remove his residence to New York.

—Gen. F. W. Sherman thinks the Modocs will have to be gradually extirpated. Their "home is in the setting sun" already.

—The Bank of England forgers were cleverly nabbed on board the vessel on which they were entering New York Bay.

—The King of the Sandwich Islands feels very friendly towards the United States, and wants to come on for a visit and education in modern civilization.

—The New York journals find their needed excitement over the question of the murderer Foster's having taken poison just before his execution.

—Bull's Head Bank in New York, was pretty much cleaned out by its thieving officers.

—The amount of frost in the ground must be exceedingly small, on account of the snow that has lain all winter.

tion took place.

—Henry Ward Beecher has started a secret order in his church, which he styles the "Guard of Honor," whose requirements are a mutual pledge not to speak ill of each other, and to refrain from blasphemy, and never to defraud in business transactions.

—The spring fashions are all out in full flower and feather, although it is somewhat earlier than Easter.

—The papers are filled with murder—murder—murder. When is it to end?

—The horsemen here and in New York are pricking up over the approach of spring weather, and will soon have their horseflesh out, exercising it on the tracks.

—The general annexation bill of Senator Potter is apparently gaining in favor at the State House and in the public mind.

—The newspapers all seem to be glad to be rid of the Foster subject He dragged heavily.

—Too many school hours, is the complaint of those who are looking into the matter somewhat seriously on the children's behalf.

—Cambridge has got to borrow over a million this year, to meet her local improvements.

—Base ball is looking up, or rather down to see when the mud will dry up.

—The Hartford and Erie decision in the Circuit Court is considered favorable as far as it goes.

—The problem before the New York legislature is, how to govern great cities without concentrating too much power either inside or outside of them.

—The Tribune calls it "the long duel between Foster and the law."

—Tweed's plea at present is, that the Senate cannot investigate his conduct as a Senator because he has not yet been sworn in.

—If "hoary winter" doesn't hang on, we will thank somebody or another to inform us what it does do.

—In New Jersey, they are suspicious of liberal action itself on the general railroad bill, thinking that Tom Scottism has secretly crept even into that.

—As the Tribune well puts it in reference to the hanging business, "the efforts of those who disbelieve in the gallows should be directed to replacing it with something better instead of attempting to rescue individual criminals from the rope."

—Prof. Agassiz has begun his lectures before the students at the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

—John Bull, in the London Times, is roaring at the President's last Inaugural.

—By skillful management, the Bank of England bonds have been recovered. Nearly all the plunder of the forgers has been traced and secured.

—Philadelphia makes an appeal to New York that there shall be no more squabbling about local affairs.

—Living in Italian cities is not described by travellers to be that soft and sunny thing it is often supposed to be.

—Skinner's Fire Escape is the name of an invention which is to put an end to all destruction of human life in the future from falling buildings.

—Of prisoners who have received life sentences, says a well informed exchange, at least twenty-seven per cent die or become insane in four years.

—A woman named Donavan was found dead in a field near Providence the other morning. Her age was eighty years.

—Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson has been the guest of Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Tennyson, in London, and received much attention from Americans in Italy. It is his intention to return home in the spring.

—A member of the Boston police has suddenly died of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

—Stokes's counsel are at work for him as hard as they know how, and will fight for him to the last.

—A large batch of the violators of customs laws is to be tried before the United States District Court in April, and the Solicitor of the Treasury is getting ready for them.

—There is a conscious feeling that a reform wave is sweeping over the country, the start having been given by the movements in Congress.

—The evidence against Wagner, the Isles of Shoals murderer, is accumulating so rapidly that there is no more use in his denying the barbarity.

—Lucca, the operatic singer, has signed a contract with Maretzek that binds her to remain in the country for a year more.

—Nashua, N. H., is passing through a thorough temperance revival.

—The rules of Greenwood Cemetery forbid the burial within its limits of any murderer, and in consequence the interment of Foster within the grounds creates much discussion.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM B. WASHBURN

GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

FOR A DAY OF

FASTING AND PRAYER.

Two hundred and fifty years ago this season the authorities of our infant Commonwealth first set apart a day of fasting and prayer, to the end that public recognition might be made of God's overruling power, and the historians of the time record that signal blessings followed the observance of the day. Conformably to the custom then originating, I request the people of Massachusetts thus to observe THURSDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF APRIL NEXT. Abstaining on that day from their accustomed business and pleasure, and assembling in their several places of worship, let them unitedly implore our Heavenly Father—

To spare us during the current year from fire, pestilence and famine;

To bless us abundantly in our industries, and in our efforts for the promotion of order and sobriety;

To inspire us with a broader and more thoughtful charity, and keep our hearts from the sins of envy and malice;

To uphold us in all honorable and virtuous purposes, and prosper our every endeavor for the elimination of vice and crime;

To give a deeper reverence for law, a nobler regard for our liberties and obligations, and a higher appreciation of education and citizenship;

And to enliven us with such a sense of responsibility to the divine commandments, that we may walk uprightly before God, and more and more manifest the spirit that was in Christ.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this twelfth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and the independence of the United States of America, the ninety-seventh:

WILLIAM B. WASHBURN.

By His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council:

OLIVER WARNER, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ *The Eclectic Magazine* for April, published by E. K. Pelton, 108 Fulton street, New York, has a fine portrait of Prof. Richard Owen, and some very fine articles, among which are The Unpublished Letters of the Princess Charlotte; Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini, the famous Pope Pius II; The year of the Great Snow; The Great Fairs and Markets of Europe; Oliver Cromwell; Thoughts upon Government, by Arthur Helps; Sea Novels—Captain Marryat. The editorial departments are full of choice and entertaining matter. Received from A. Williams & Co., corner of Washington and School streets, Boston.

☞ *Lippincott's Magazine*, published in Philadelphia, is one of the handsomest magazines that comes to our table. The April number gives an account of the Industries of Wilmington, Illustrated; The Roumi in Babylia, second paper, illustrated; Berrytown, a new tale by Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis; Thackeray's Gray Friars; A Princess of Thule, a tale by William Black; Medical Expert Evidence, by Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., and others, concluding with entertaining Monthly Gossip, and Literature of the Day. A. Williams & Co., have it, "Old Corner" Bookstore, Washington and School streets.

☞ *The Galaxy* for April, is a brilliant and entertaining number. It opens with four chapters of the Wetherel Affair, J. W. DeForest's novel; Justin McCarthy has an article on Joseph Arch and the new Emancipation in England; Ivan S. Turgenef's Russian tale of The Antchar is continued; France and Louis Napoleon is the subject of an article by Richard B. Kimball; Mrs. Annie Edwards adds two chapters to her tale of a Vagabond Heroine; Joaquin Miller has a poem; Lady Blanche Murray's "Wanderings," this month on Roman Remains; and with other articles the number concludes with Scientific Miscellany, Current Literature, The Club Room and Nebulæ. Received from A. Williams & Co., 134 Washington street, Boston.

☞ *The Aldine* for April, has the usual profusion of choice engravings. The Strange Dog, by John S. Davis, Tower Creek, below the Falls, from Thomas Moran, Death Warrant of Mary Stuart, after Wehle, and a Rare Chance, by W. M. Cary, are the full page illustrations, and every page almost has a gem in the shape of some wild landscape sketch, domestic and historic scene, The style, taste and manner of execution of the illustrations is wonderful, and with the elegantly printed and carefully prepared literary matter, a number is made up which defies competition anywhere. Published by James Sutton & Co., New York, at $5.00 a year.

☞ *Scribner's Monthly* for April, is worthy of its reputation. The record of "An Hour among the Moscow and Southern Russia" will be read with peculiar interest at this time, as well as the sketch of "An Emperor's Vacation at Vichy." Among the illustrated papers are an article on America's prima donna, Clara Louise Kellogg, with portrait, and "An Ancient American Civilization," with pictures of Peruvian antiquities Besides Dr. Holland's serial, "Arthur Bonnicastle," there is, by way of fiction, the beginning of a very powerful story by Saxe Holm, "The Elder's wife," a sequel to Draxy Miller's Dowry; "Martin Lea's story," by Norman Holm: "The Automaton Ear," a strange romance, by Horace McLandburgh; and "The Flea and the Professor," by Hans Christian Andersen. Prof. Atwater, of Princeton, ably discusses "Needed Modifications of our Currency and Banking System." There are other articles which are equally worthy of notice. Received from Messrs. A. Williams & Co.

☞ *The Popular Science Monthly* for April, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, is an able number of this periodical. It is not confined to dry scientific discussions, but has a department devoted to social and political question, in which the principal writers for the month are the great names of Herbert Spencer, Prof. John W. Draper, and Pres. Andrew D. White. The style and appearance of this monthly are very fine and as an experiment it is a decided success. It may be found at A. Williams & Co., 134 Washington street.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT, AND OF SOME OF THE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.—A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; female weakness, dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications are loud it its praise. Sold by all first class Druggists.

THE DEATH PENALTY.—Last Friday the sentence of death was executed on McElhany in Boston and Foster, the car hook murderer, in New York. The most exhaustive efforts had been made to cheat the gallows and to induce the Governor to commute the sentences of these murderers. McElhany met his doom with firmness and in the presence of a large number of spectators who had been admitted within the jail. It is to be hoped that the example set by the firmness of the executive in these cases will have its influence in diminishing the frequency of murders.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.—The United States Senate has devoted the principal part of the last week to debate upon the committee's report on the case of Mr. Caldwell, senator from Kansas, declaring his seat vacant. A substitute was also before the Senate, a resolve to expel Mr. Caldwell for bribery at the time of his election. The debate was learned, long and tedious, but was cut short on Monday by Mr. Caldwell sending in his resignation. The extra session will soon close.

—A clay model, in miniature, of the ruins of Trinity Church in Summer street has been designed by Mr. Howe, burned to the same color which they presented when the fire ceased raging.

—San Francisco has increased ten thousand in population during the past year, numbering now 183,000 souls, of which 11,000 are Chinese.

—Eighteen boys escaped from the State Reform School at Westboro, last Monday morning. Eleven of them were recaptured before they had gone a great way.

—Another depredator on the mails, Cooper by name, has been nabbed in the Boston Post Office.

—The first store rebuilt and occupied in the burnt district is that of James S. Stone, on South street. He went into it with a stock on Friday of last week.

—The Parker Fraternity, of this city, observed its fifteenth anniversary, on Tuesday evening.

—The operation of changing the Erie management is under discussion still in New York.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MINISTRY—MR. GLADSTONE RESUMES THE PREMIERSHIP.

London, March 19.—At the urgent request of the Queen, Mr. Gladstone has resumed the premiership, and will reconstruct the Cabinet. He proceeded to Windsor to-day and submitted to the Queen the names of the incoming Ministry.

RIOT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.

A serious riot between Englishmen and Irishmen occurred in Wolverhampton, a town of Staffordshire twelve miles from Birmingham, yesterday. At least 3000 persons were engaged in this conflict. Firearms and knives were freely used, and much blood shed, though no cases of fatal injury have yet been reported. At last accounts from the town order had been restored, and it was believed there would be no repetition of the rioting.

MR. GLADSTONE RETURNS TO OFFICE.

London, March 20.—The House of Commons presented an unusual spectacle to-day in anticipation of an important communication from Mr. Gladstone, announcing the termination of the ministerial crisis by his return to office. All the lobbies were filled with members and the galleries crowded with spectators. Among the distinguished persons present were Prince Arthur, Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian. Many members of the House of Lords also attended the sitting. As Mr. Gladstone and Disraeli entered the House, loud cheers were successively raised by their respective supporters.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will present the annual budget about the 3d of April It will show a revenue of $380,000,000, and expenditures to the amount probably of $355,000,000.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON RIOT.

The riot at Wolverhampton, day before yesterday, was between Englishmen and Irishmen employed in the coal mines in the vicinity Trouble had been brewing some days, which culminated, Tuesday, in an open conflict. The authorities arrested over one hundred men. Despatches from the scene of the disturbance this morning say, that there are indications of a renewal of hostilities to-day. The English miners threaten to strike unless the Irish employes are discharged. The shop keepers of Wolverhampton, apprehending rioting, are closing their establishments. The excitement is much alarm

FRANCE.

THE CASE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Paris, March 20.—The preliminary inquiry into the case of Marshal Bazaine has been concluded. Nothing was decided upon touching the manner and place of trial or composition of the tribunal before which the case will be heard. The friends of the Marshal are now allowed to visit him. Another account states that the case has proved very weak; the evidence not being sufficient to warrant his conviction, President Thiers advises that he be tried before a court martial, and that Bazaine be released from custody.

CARLIST OUTRAGES.

Important correspondence has passed between France and Spain, growing out of certain atrocities perpetrated by the Carlist Chief, the Cure of Santa Cruz. The French Government complained that Santa Cruz and his band had killed four French officials on the Northern Spanish Railway, and carried four others into the mountains. Senor Castelar, in reply, expresses regret at these outrages. He remarks, however, that the Spanish army were ill equipped in France, whence they have since drawn supplies of money and provisions. The Cure of Santa Cruz himself sojourned some time in Bayonne before passing into Spain, and was not interfered with. A number of Carlists wear the uniforms of the French Mobiles, and many men of noble rank are serving in the Carlist regiments. He states, in conclusion, that the Government is taking all measures to put a stop to these excesses, and recently seized as hostages the mother and sister of the Cure of Santa Cruz.

SPAIN.

CONFIDENCE IN THE REPUBLIC.

London, March 19.—A Madrid despatch says that confidence is being rapidly restored in the Government by the recent successes over the Carlists.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Threatening letters are said to have been received by the English and French Ministers at Madrid from the Internationals.

THE ASSEMBLY VOTE FOR IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION IN PORTO RICO.

Madrid, March 23.—The Assembly met, yesterday, with the understanding that the vote would be taken on the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. A resolution was adopted at the beginning of the sitting that the Chamber would adjourn until the subject had been disposed of.

Senor Figueras announced that the Ministry had decided to stand or fall with the measure.

Contrary to general expectation the House resolved not to continue the debate, and subsequently, by a unanimous vote, passed the bill for immediate emancipation in Porto Rico. The announcement was received with cheers.

The bill declares that the Republic of Spain will preserve the integrity of the Spanish dominions, and provides that the emancipated slaves in Porto Rico shall enjoy all the political rights accorded to a citizen of Spain.

The Government took ample precautions against any public demonstrations in the city.

THE PORTO RICO EMANCIPATION BILL.

Madrid, March 24.—The bill passed by the Assembly on Saturday, abolishing slavery in the of its passage. The emancipated slaves will, however, be obliged to serve for three years with their former masters. The bill also emancipates slaves in Porto Rico shall enjoy all the political rights accorded to a citizen of Spain.

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DISSOLUTION OF THE CORTES.

Soon after the adoption of the bill the dissolution of the Cortes was unanimously voted, and the bill for the abolition of slavery was taken up and passed in the building and on the streets, but there was no disorder, and the city has remained completely tranquil.

RUSSIA.

RECEPTION OF MINISTER ORR.

St. Petersburg, March

CHEESE MAKING.—HOW TO INCREASE PROFITS.

But the system has a fault, which, if corrected, would make it much more satisfactory. The average of cheese per cow is too low. This seems to be something less than four hundred pounds—certainly not above that figure. If this could be increased to five hundred or six hundred pounds, it would generally give satisfaction at last year's prices; six hundred pounds a: twelve cents per pound would be worth as much as four hundred pounds at eighteen cents. If prices are low, dairymen should seek to increase the product, and he was not sure but there was some fault where the average falls below four hundred pounds per cow, or ten pounds of milk to one of cheese. It was worth our serious consideration to know if relief could not be looked for more safely in the increased yield per cow than to seek to adopt branches of farming open to the same objections as those affecting the dairy interest. After all that could be said against it, the business had been less fluctuating than most other branches of farming, and generally prices were above the cost of production—not always the case with grain, beef, pork or hops. And even low prices, when they did occur, had resulted mainly from defects in manufacturing, curing, shipping and marketing.—*L. A. Willard.*

CART FOR LIQUID MANURE.

Land and *Water* gives an engraving of a cart that is used in England for hauling liquid manure. The body of this cart is constructed of wrought iron plates, and afterwards galvanized, which prevents corrosion, thereby securing greater durability with less weight than those made of cast iron. It is fitted with a simple brass outlet valve, which, by means of a lever, a man can open and shut as he walks by the side of the horse. This cart has patent iron wheels, and is extensively used by agriculturists for distributing liquid manure and water, by means of a spread board six feet long which is suspended transversely and secured when watering along hillsides. A trough with four flexible tubes, can be substituted for the spread board, if it is desired to water in rows instead of broadcast.

A NOVELTY IN BUTTER MAKING.—The Providence *Journal* discourses appetizingly of certain pails of butter which have gladdened the market, coming all the way from an Illinois dairy, sweet, fresh and possessing a delicate aroma, uniform in quality and hardly distinguishable from each other though made in summer, autumn and winter:

"They contain little salt and no buttermilk. This perfect butter is churned daily from fresh milk. Here lies the secret. Milk one hour—butter the next. No setting of milk pans and skimming and storing up of cream. No subjection of milk and cream to atmospheric, electric and thermal changes. No expensive cellars with running water to secure fresh air and equal temperature, or, in default, a perpetually fluctuating product of butter. In place of the hand churn, the power churn. In place of the inefficient hand working of the butter, jaws worked by power, squeezing out the buttermilk, just as the melted slag is squeezed out of the softened iron in puddling."

Mr. Gale Borden, of White Plains, N. Y., who conducts an establishment for preparing condensed milk, has been making some experiments for the purpose of determining the correct weight of crude milk. He took the milk of several cows, and mingling it together, and then thoroughly cooling it, he had it evaporated very slowly. The result was that a quart of milk so measured and weighed on delicate scales, was equal to 2 lbs. 2 1-4 oz. The tests were made with different samples of milk at different times, but without materially altering the weight. Mr. Borden has adopted the above as the true weight of a quart of milk of average quality. Hence any person who buys milk by measure will be dealing with satisfactory accuracy, whether he receives a quart when he has to pay for that quantity.

HORSE CLIPPING AN INDICTABLE OFFENCE.—There has been considerable controversy, even among horsemen, concerning horse clipping; those who contend that it is cruel to deprive the animal of the covering given him by nature being met by those who insist that the animals show much better feeling after they are clipped, and that after driving they can be more easily and thoroughly cared for. It was left, however, for Judge Balcom of the Supreme Court of New York, to declare horse clipping an indictable offence. This he did in his recent charge to the Grand Jury, and added that persons who were in doubt as to its cruelty could determine it by dressing themselves in linen clothes and straw hats and going out to ride on cold winter days.

New Advertisements.

THE BEST

SEED PEAS.

WE offer for the present season, all the best and most profitable varieties of

SEED PEAS,

suitable for **Market Culture or Family Use**, both of American and Foreign growth, varieties adapted to the requirements of the Country Trade.

Country Merchants are invited to an examination of our stock before purchasing.

Our **New Spring Catalogue of Seed** is now ready, and furnished free to all applicants.

SCHLEGEL EVERETT & CO.,

mh29-tf 16 South Market St., Boston.

RUSSELL COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE.

THE following analysis and valuation is taken from the Official Report on Commercial Fertilizers, by Professor Goessman. A copy of this Report can be found in the Massachusetts Ploughman" of the 15th and 22d of March.

Prof. Clark says—"It is the best and most valuable fertilizer upon the subject ever written in this country."

Valuation per ton of 2000 pounds.

211.9 pounds of soluble phosphoric acid.....$34 24
42.8 " of reduced " " 5 60
49.2 " of insoluble " " 2 95
40.4 " of nitrogen (5.0 lbs. of ammonia)..... 12 12
$54 91

Pamphlet containing testimonials, &c., free on application.

WHITTEMORE BROS.,
New England Agents,
mh29-4t 34 Merchants Row, Boston.

PERUVIAN GUANO!

The Best Concentrated Fertilizer known.

Every bag bearing our BRAND we warrant NO. 1 AND PURE. For sale in any quantity, by

C. L. HARTLETT & CO.,
mh29 3t 16 Broad St., Boston.

MUSICAL TREASURE,
Vocal and Instrumental.
WREATH OF GEMS,
Vocal.
SILVER CHORD,
Vocal.
GEMS OF SACRED SONG,
Vocal.
GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG,
Vocal.
GEMS OF GERMAN SONG,
Vocal.
OPERATIC PEARLS,
Vocal.
SHOWER OF PEARLS,
Vocal.
ORGAN AT HOME,
For Reed Organs,
Instrumental.
GEMS OF STRAUSS,
Instrumental.
HOME CIRCLE, Vol. I.
Instrumental.
HOME CIRCLE, Vol. II.
Instrumental.
PIANIST'S ALBUM,
Instrumental.
PIANO FORTE GEMS,
Instrumental.
Sent, Postpaid, for Retail Price.

DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS.—Lloyd's Shipping Map of the U. S. for 1873, just out—by far, with $6,000,000 names. Costs a little more; cost $100,000; sells for $1; 40x50 large. J. Y. LLOYD, Phila., Pa. mh29-1t

To Farmers.

TRY THE LODE COMPANY'S POUDRETTE. It has no superior for Vegetables, Grass, etc.

It has been used with good results in New England for the last twenty years.

Price $3 75 per barrel of 250 pounds.

For circulars send or address the agent,

J. B. SIDERS,
No. 119 Commercial Street, Boston.
mh29-6t

Box 3642.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To the heirs-at-law, and others interested in the estate of SAMUEL S. PRARCE late of Everett, in said County.

Greeting:

WHEREAS, WILLIAM V. HUTCHINGS, Executor of the Will of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell the whole of a certain lot of the real estate of said deceased described in said petition for the payment of debts, pecuniary legacies, and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in said county on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esq., Judge of said Court, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

GEORGE M. WOMBON,
mh29-3t J. H. TYLER, Register.

New Advertisements.

PATENT

HARD STEEL PLOWS.

Embody in their shape the scientific adaptation of natural lines embraced by **Knox's Patents**, and have certain qualities of hardness, each piece of metal being made by a process that converts about one-third on each side into steel, and allows it to be hardened as much as fire and water can make it, while the centre remains soft or flexible. This gives them a toughness that avoids the liability of breakage so general with other plows, and a surface better adapted to slide through the soil, which reduces the amount of power required, and further adds to durability.

These Hard Steel Plows received the highest premium awarded to Plows at the Vermont State Agricultural Fair in 1871 and again in 1872, and they received a Brooks and a Silver Medal, the highest premiums offered for Plows by the New England Agricultural Society in 1871 and 1872.

Messrs. Stanton & Knox were awarded the highest prize by the New York State Agricultural Society, October, 1871, and the highest prize, a Silver Medal, by the New Hampshire Agricultural Society, October 1872.

—ALSO—

Knox's Patent & Improved Eagle,

PROUTY & MEARS'

CELEBRATED CENTRE DRAFT,

THE HAKES

IMPROVED SWIVEL,

For Side Hill and Level Land, that leave no Ridges or Dead Furrows—and

Mapes' Improved Subsoil Plows
MADE ONLY BY

AMES PLOW CO.,

Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Machine, Dealers in Seeds, Fertilizers, and other requirements of Agriculturist and Agricultural Districts.

WAREHOUSES,

Quincy Hall, Boston, and
53 Beekman St., New York.
Factories at Worcester and Ayer, Mass.

☞ Price List and Descriptive Catalogue on application. mh29-1t

SEED PEAS.

WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER TO FARMERS, Gardeners and dealers, a very

Choice Stock of Seed Peas,

For the present season, raised expressly by the *most celebrated growers of Europe and America*, and consisting of all the new and standard varieties.

KENTISH INVICTA.
LAXTON'S ALPHA.
LAXTON'S PROLIFIC.
EXTRA EARLY CARTER, OR FIRST CROP.
EXTRA EARLY DEXTER.
EXTRA EARLY CAMACTACUS.
EXTRA EARLY BILL.
EXTRA EARLY DAN O'ROURKE
EARLY KENT.
McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.
McLEAN'S ADVANCER.
McLEAN'S PROGRESS ROYAL.
DREW'S DWARF
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.
EATABLE PODDED SUGAR.
BLUE IMPERIAL.
TOM THUMB.
YORKSHIRE HERO.
MISSOURI MARROWFAT.
BLACK EYE MARROW, &c.

AMES PLOW CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Imported and American Grown
Garden, Field and Flower Seed,
Quincy Hall, Boston.
mh29-tf

Ames Plow Company,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
IMPORTED AND AMERICAN GROWN
GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER

SEED,

Quincy Hall, over Quincy Market, Boston.

A large stock of choice and reliable seed of every variety, raised expressly by the most experienced growers in Europe and America, and offered at the lowest prices that good seed can be obtained for.

Farmers, Gardeners and Dealers invited to give us a trial.

mh29-tf

PURE FLOUR OF RAW BONE.
B. RANDALL,
SUCCESSOR TO
Boston Milling Company.
THE BEST FERTILIZER

IS THE CHEAPEST for the farmer to buy when sold at a reasonable price. I offer this season the above standard article at the low price of

$50 per Ton, net weight.

No charge for barrels, and delivered in Boston, at Depots, free.

No Acid, No Water, No Sand, No Plaster,
ONLY PURE FLOUR OF RAW BONE.
mh29-4t **43 Broad St., Boston, Mass.**

PLOWS AND CASTINGS.

WE would now call attention to our celebrated Doe Plows, and to our **SIDE HILL OR SWIVEL PLOWS** for level or hilly land. These are acknowledged by those that use them, the best plows in the market, as they have proved at the working trials. Attention is also called to our **SHARE'S HARROWS**, which will do three times the work of common Harrow, in going over sod land. Every farmer should have one. We have a full stock of

HORSE HOES, CULTIVATORS
AND
CASTINGS FOR ALL PLOWS
in the market.

New England Agents for Russel Coe's Superphosphate, Garden, Field & Flower Seeds.

WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
mar24-tf No. 34, Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

Cash Customers for PAINTS AND PAINTING MATERIALS,
Will find Special Inducements at
BRAGDON, TAVERNER & CO'S,
mh29-8t **8 India Street, Boston.**

POTASH

A FERTILIZER.

POTASH, for Manufacturers, Soap Makers, Family Use and for Agricultural purposes, superior as a Fertiliser to Phosphates.

W. H. CHESSMAN.
mh29-13t **No. 9 Central St., Boston.**

A New Squash!

EIGHTEEN years ago I introduced the Hubbard Squash to the public. After testing scores of new kinds from every section of the United States I have at last found one (*not reading matter of this paper*) well worthy to be added to our list of standard varieties. It is a very late keeper, and remarkably free from admixture with any other sort. In size it is larger even than the Hubbard, but has a more flinty shell of a blue color; the flesh is of a lighter hue while in its combination of sweetness, dryness, fineness of grain and delicious, chestnut like flavor, it stands alone—unequalled. I have named it the Marblehead Squash. In my Catalogue (*free to all*) will be found letters of recommendation from Hon. Marshall P. Wilder and other gentlemen. Packages with seed sufficient for six hills with full directions for cultivation, 25 cents each; five for $1.00. Stamps received at the usual discount.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
mh29-3t Marblehead, Mass.

Wanted.

A MARRIED MAN, temperate and industrious, to work on a Farm in summer, and cut wood in winters. House rent and firewood furnished very reasonable. Constant employment and good wages as long as there is mutual satisfaction. Apply to

ELBRIDGE CUSHMAN,
mh29-1t Middleboro', Mass.

Dark Brahmas.

BREEDING pen mated as follows: Cock, son of the celebrated "*Black Prince.*" Hens bred from two imported from F. Crook, England. Eggs from the above $4 00 per dozen. Also Silver Laced Sebright Bantam Eggs from best of stock, $3 00 per dozen. Address

C. W. CHAMBERLAIN,
mh29-14t* Arlington, Mass.

Strawberry Plants

FOR SALE, in any quantities, from one hundred to one hundred thousand. DOWNER'S PROLIFIC, (the most profitable berry grown) HOVEY'S, CUTTER'S, and W. LOOMIS' ALPY SEEDLINGS, LADY OF THE LAKE, (the best berry for home use,) JUCUNDA, TRIOMPHE DE GANDE, etc., etc.

One thousand plants assorted varieties *grown expressly for family gardens*, sent for on (10) dollars. *Send for price list.*

mh29-4t **D. C. TALBOT,**
Norwood, Mass.

Strawberry Plants.

WILSON'S ALBANY is the best market Strawberry in cultivation. Plants first quality and warranted true to name. Price single per thousand $5 00; five thousands $20 00.

JOSHUA ALLEN,
mh29-6t* Walpole, Mass.

Fish Guano.

A VERY superior article, pure and unadulterated, and warranted equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind in the market. For sale very cheap for cash.

GEORGE M. WOMBON,
mh29-tf East Gloucester, Mass.

New Advertisements.

RANDALL'S

Pulverizing Harrow.

A Complete and Perfect Working Implement.

IT CANNOT BE CLOGGED.

The Randall Patent Covers the use of the Plate Wheel.

This Harrow has been thoroughly tried and its utility, as the most desirable implement for working the soil, established. It thoroughly pulverizes the soil, by cutting, lifting and turning it over. It will not turn up sods on green sward. It cannot catch on obstructions, as the plate wheels readily roll over everything that they cannot cut through, and it is impossible to clog it. It will work the soil much deeper and leave it in better order than can possibly be done with the tooth Harrow. It is superior for fitting green sward. It is superior for fitting fall ploughed land. It is well made and durable.

FOR SALE BY

E. E. LUMMUS,
No. 20 South Market St.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR
THE HUSSEY PLOUGHS,
Hollingsworth Sulky Rake,
Sold for circular.
mh29-tf

ANIMAL DUST,

A NEW AND INODOROUS

FERTILIZER,

MADE FROM THE

Blood, Refuse, Meat & Bone
OF OUR
PORK PACKING ESTABLISHMENT.

Attention is called to the analysis which shows it to be one of the best Fertilizers for nearly all products of the soil, and as sold by the manufacturers, *pure and unadulterated*, and will show permanent and lasting results unknown to other Fertilizers.

Price $50 per Ton, in Bags or Barrels, free here on cars or boat.

Analysis by Prof. S. W. Johnson.

Moisture	9.25
*Animal Matter	61.79
Sand	1.90
Oxide of Iron	.62
Lime	13.85
Phosphoric Acid	11.64
Loss	.96
	100.00

*Contains Nitrogen, 7.88.

Analysis by Messrs. J. R. Nichols & Co.
(A different sample, made about two months later.)

Moisture	10.22
Animal Matter	55.81
Contains Nitrogen	7.89
Inorganic Matter	33.97
Contains Phosphoric Acid	12.15

CHARLES H. NORTH & CO,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Dressed Hogs, Pork, Beef, Lard, Hams, &c.,
27 & 29 Faneuil Hall Market,
BOSTON,
Or, EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASS. mh29-13t

SPRING, 1873.

NEW CARPETS

JUST ARRIVED.

We invite special attention to a large assortment of New Patterns and Colorings in

ENGLISH BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY,
—AND—
INGRAIN CARPETING.

These goods are entirely New in Style, and many of the designs are exclusively our own, and are selected especially for Retail Trade.

J. LOVEJOY & SONS,
338 Washington Street,
BOSTON.
mh29-4t

THE REYNOLDS

IRON ROOFING.

WE are now prepared to put up at six days' notice, the above **FIRE PROOF ROOFING**, the most approved in the market, made of the best refined iron, with Patent Lock Joint, permitting free expansion and contraction, but at the same time perfectly impervious to water. It is adapted to all kinds of Building, Barns, Barrel Mill, etc.

We also manufacture all kinds of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,

both Cast and Wrought, for building purposes and ornamentation, comprising in part of FOUNTAINS, VASES, STATUARY, ANIMALS, IRON AND WIRE RAILINGS, IRON ROOF CRESTING AND FINIAL, IRON STABLE FIXTURES, COPPER LETTER VANES, BANNERETTS, &c. &c.

Owners, Architects and Builders, please call and see us.

BUBIER & CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.
Office, 21 Exchange St.; Factory, 63 Merrimack St.
mh29-13t

Wanted.

TWENTY-FIVE MEN from 25 to 30 years of age to solicit orders for our Publications. School Teachers, Farmers and Mechanics, a liberal salary will be paid and increased as the agent increases in power. The best of recommendations required. A personal interview will be required before completion of bargain.

W. J. HOLLAND & CO.,
mh29-2t Springfield, Mass.

To Farmers and Gardeners.

I ADD'S EARLY WATERMELON, earliest variety grown, ripening early in August, very rich, sweet and delicious. Price 25 cents per packet. My method of raising melons in large numbers sent free to all purchasing seed. Address

L. H. WORTH,
mh29-2t* Natick, Mass.

Fowls for Sale.

ONE PAIR of choice thoroughbred SOUTHERN GAMES, bred by H. E. Pollock, Esq., of Columbia, S. C. Address

T. O. WARDWELL,
P. O. Box 5153,
mh29-tf Boston, Mass.

Farm Hands.

GOOD strong Men, among whom are some Swedes and Danes, may be had on application to the INDUSTRIAL AID UNION, Chardon Street.
mh29-3t

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH. A lady, who had suffered for years from Deafness and Catarrh, was cured by a simple Indian Remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompt her to send the recipe free of charge, to any one similarly afflicted. Address MRS. M. CLARA LOCKEY, Jersey City, N. J. mh29-4t

WEIRD AND WONDERFUL "APPARITION RINGS." The greatest optical puzzle and delusion ever produced—absolutely inexplicable. They puzzle Professors. 38 silvered rings scientifically combined. The greatest "WONDER OF THE WORLD." Sent free, boxed, and full directions, prepaid for 30 cents. Can be had only from Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H. mh29-1t

For Sale.

Wachusett Mountain situated in Princeton, Mass., containing about 600 acres, 400 of it is covered with a good growth of Oak, Beech, Maple and Hemlock timber. 3 miles from Depot, Worcester Gardner & Barre Railroad. Good stone house on summit. Also Jones Hill situated in Princeton (a beautiful site for a country residence) containing 160 acres, 75 of which is the best pasture in Worcester county. 25 acres (in one piece) of prime upland mowing all of it is cut with a machine.

Nov9-tf JOHN BROOKS, Princeton, Mass.

Eggs for Hatching,

FROM twelve leading varieties. Enclose stamp for Circulars.

N. B. PERKINS, Jr.,
mar8-4t 2 Cherry St., Salem, Mass.

$72.00 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. IWORTH, St. Louis, Mo.
au11-13t*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of FRANCIS A. HAMMATT, late of Somerville, in said County, Clerk, deceased.

Greeting:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by SAMUEL P. HAMMATT of Belmont, in said County, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the Executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on his bond presented to said will and statute.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of April next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esq., Judge of said Court, this fifth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

GEORGE M. WOMBON,
mh15-3t J. H. TYLER, Register.

J. BRECK & SONS,

Have the finest collection of

EARLY AND LATE PEAS,

as well as

VEGETABLE
—AND—
FLOWER SEEDS

of all kinds to be found in the country. In their collection are the following:

EARLY PEAS.	LATE PEAS.
Carter's First Crop,	Champion of England,
Dixon's First and Best,	Napoleon, or Climax,
Carsetacus [Waite's,]	Eugenie, or Alliance,
Dan'l O'Rourke,	Blue Imperial,
Tom Thumb,	Missouri Marrowfat,
Early Kent,	German "
Laxton's Long Pod,	Blackeyed "
Laxton's Alpha,	Large Late "
Little Gem,	
McLean's Advancer.	

For full list of EARLY and LATE CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWERS, &c., as well as all varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS, send for Descriptive Catalogue, which will be sent free on application.

Joseph Breck & Sons,
51 & 52 No. Market St.
mh22-tf

SEEDS! SEEDS!

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK A SUPPLY OF **Ware's Thoroughbred**
DANVERS ONION SEED,
equal to that which has given perfect satisfaction in years previous. We also offer a complete stock of
GARDEN SEEDS,
ALL NEW AND RELIABLE, including all the choice varieties of
SEED PEAS,
Early, Medium and Late
in quantities from **1 to 3000 bushels.**
FLOWER SEEDS,
at wholesale and retail.

WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
Successors to Whittemore, Belcher & Co.,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,
mh15-4t **34 Merchants Row, Boston.**

THE
RURAL ADVERTISER
A BOOK FOR FARM BUYERS.

Will be mailed to any address, FREE. It contains reliable descriptions of hundreds of Farms of every class and variety, which are for sale by

HENDERSON & CO.,
mh5-4t **24 Tremont Row, Boston.**

SAMUEL DAVIS, 3d.,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Special attention paid to purchasing or selling
SMALL OR LARGE TRACTS OF LAND,
Either in or out of the City.
No. 1 PEMBERTON SQUARE, Room 1.
nov22-52 BOSTON.

Farm for Sale,

Situated about ¼ mile west from New Salem Academy, Mass. Farm contains about 125 acres, suitably divided into mowing, pasturage and tillage, also has thereon a valuable timber lot; buildings of medium size, 2 story brick House, Barn 50x35, with cellar under whole, with othes outbuildings, all in good repair, and running water at House and Barn. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber,

NELSON HASKINS,
mh22-4t* New Salem, Mass.

For Sale

IN EAST MEDWAY,

The residence and Farm of the late Dr. Amory Gale, 2 story House with L, connected and suitably divided and well watered, cranberry meadow, grove, etc.; very near depot, church and schools. Price $4500. Apply to Mrs. M. GALE, on the premises, or to ALFRED JAMES, 103 State Street, Boston.
mh22-tf

For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale his Real Estate in Bridgewater, near Laael & Perkins' Iron Works, consisting of an Hotel and Stable, Cottage House, with 3 tenements. The above property is now let to good tenants, and will pay taxes and repairs, and pay for itself in 8 years. Price $5,500 For further particulars, inquire of PHILLIP B. KINGMAN, Bridgewater Depot, Mass.

H. V. NEWTON,
Proprietor Bristol Hotel,
mh22-4t* Bristol, R. I.

For Sale in Southboro'.

A Farm of 37 acres with the buildings thereon, consisting of an excellent House of 9 rooms with an L, and woodshed, well finished from top to bottom, was built upon honor, Barn 40x26, with 16 feet posts, grazing 12x16. On the premises are 2 never failing springs of water, an excellent young orchard of 150 trees. The Farm is well fenced with stone wall, will keep 7 cows and horse. It is sold only because of the illness of the owner. For particulars, apply to CALEB S. WILLIAMS,
mh22-tf Southboro', Mass.

Farm to Let,

In the southern part of the town of Unity, N. H., near the Lempster line, 150 acres pasture, mowing, tillage and woodland, with a fine orchard. As an equivalent for the board and care of an aged gentleman, the product of the Farm will be given, and a fair money compensation. Best of references will be required. Apply to HEALEY CUNNINGHAM, on the premises, or B. P. CUNNINGHAM, 296 Washington Street, Boston.
mh22-3t

Farm for Sale.

Situated in Sterling, 1 mile from Centre depot, House, wood room, roof, built by the day. Barn 150x42 feet, with cellar. Cider Mill, Hennery, and Farm House for help; 25½ acres of good land, considered one of the best in Worcester County. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES M. RILEY,
mh15-tf 94 & 100 Beverly St., Boston.

For Sale.

The quiet, pleasant Homestead of Josiah Woodward, late of Marlboro', N. H., deceased, consisting of 14 story House, with L, Woodhouse and Barn attached, all in good repair, and 12 acres of Mowing, Tillage and Pasture land, situate 4 miles from, and overlooking the pleasant village of Marlboro', N. H., yielding from 1 to 2 tons of good Hay in a year, near to 3 Churches 2 Stores, the Frost *Free* Library, High and Common Schools, Mechanic's Shops, and Factories where industry is well rewarded. There are some 30 Apple Trees on the premises, producing from 40 to 50 bushels of a variety of grafted fruit in a season, good running water to the House and Barn. A rare chance to buy a pleasant Home on reasonable and easy terms, and immediate possession if desired. References, JAIRUS COLLINS, DARIUS RICHARDSON, or AMOS A. MASON, Marlboro', N. H. OLIVE WOODWARD, Executor. Marlboro', N. H., March 6, 1873. mh8-4t

Farm Wanted.

The subscriber desires to purchase a nice Farm of from 50 to 100 acres, located within a reasonable distance of railroad station and village, and not more than 30 miles from Boston. The buildings must be ample for the place, in good repair or capable of being made so at small expense. For a really desirable place, I am ready to pay a good price, all cash. Any one owning a Farm likely to suit me, will please address me below, giving full particulars of location, style of buildings, price, &c. &c. No Boosters need apply.

J. V. DODGE,
mh8-4t Box 57, Boston.

Farm for Sale.

One of the best Farms in Worcester County, situated in Westboro, convenient to Railroads, Schools, Churches, Mills, &c. Price low and terms of payment easy. Call on or address

S. GROW, Westboro', Mass.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

The subscriber has two valuable and improved Prairie Farms in Sauk County, Wisconsin, which he will sell or exchange for Eastern Real Estate. Address, J. M. McAFFEE,
jan11-tf No. 204 West Springfield Street, Boston.

That Favorite Home Remedy,

PAIN-KILLER.

Has been before the public over THIRTY YEARS, and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period we may safely say that no one article was ever so universally known but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally; while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all, that it is equally successful when used internally or externally. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such a wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is a most effective remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskilful hands.

It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over thirty years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent Physicians scommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, etc., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficacy, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

We would caution the public against all imitations of our preparation, either in name, or style of putting up
mh22-4t

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS OF NEW ENGLAND.

WE have and are now receiving in Store a large and complete assortment of the celebrated **LION PLOUGHS**, the **Mohawk Valley Clipper** hardened Cast Steel Ploughs, Doe, Eagle and Prouty & Mears

PLOUGHS.

Nishwitz's Pulverizing Harrows, Thomas's Patent Smoothing Harrow, Share', Ford's, Geddes' Improved Hinge and other one and two horse

HARROWS.

Patent Cast Steel and Iron Tooth

CULTIVATORS.

Wood, Iron and Steel Horse Hoes, Hay Cutters, Wheelbarrows and Store Trucks, Trace and Draft Chains, Partridge, Batcheller, Eli Baich & Co.'s, and other 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Prong Cast Steel Manure Forks; 2 and 3 Prong Cast Steel Hay Forks, Horse and Hand Hay Rakes, Scythes and Snaiths, Steel and Iron Crowbars, Ames', Parker & Gannett's, Billings's and other Cast Steel Shovels and Spades; Patent Cast Steel Smooth Back Shovels and Spades; Socket and Shank Hoes, Garden Rakes and Forks, Picks, Mattocks, Axes, Garden and Field Rollers, Ox Shovels, Ox Yokes and Bows, Harrington's and Holbrook's

SEED SOWERS,

Plough Castings and Repairs for all kinds of Ploughs in use; Grindstones and Grindstone Irons; **Blanchard,** Prize and Cylinder

CHURNS,

Bench and Tub

Thomas Wringers,

Copper and Gilt Weather Vanes, Slate Furniture, Cistern and Force Pumps, including the celebrated Cucumber Wood, Well Pumps, Water Drawers; **Excelsior, Hand and Horse**

LAWN MOWERS,

Archimedean Lawn Mowers; the Improved **New Model Buckeye**

MOWING MACHINE,

Bullard's Improved **Hay Tedders.** Together with the largest variety of

Tools suitable for Garden and Farm use

to be had in this country, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,
—AT—
PARKER & GANNETT'S
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Nos 49 North Market St., and
46 Merchants Row, Boston.
mh22-5t

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING

Gas-Tight Furnace,

Has proved to be the most durable and powerful Furnace ever introduced, THOUSANDS of them being in use at the present time. The closest scrutiny is invited in the assurance that the more strict the examination, the more it will commend itself.

Every part is Cast Iron.

Every Joint is Horizontal and Double Packed, making the escape of GAS IMPOSSIBLE.

It is Self-Clearing.

It is Economical.

It is adapted to all classes of Buildings.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW ENGLAND,

GEO. W. WHITE & CO.,
mh22-13t **19 Elm St., Boston, Mass.**

NITROGENOUS

PHOSPHATE.

THIS Phosphate contains a very large percentage of AMMONIA and PHOSPHORIC ACID, and as a Fertiliser has no superior. It has been in use for three (3) years and has met with unusual results. As a TOBACCO FERTILIZER it has no equal.

OSCAR FOOTE & CO.,
Manufacturers' Office, 51 Blackstone St.
BOSTON.
WE ARE ALSO DEALERS IN
Tallow, Bone and Grease, Beef and Pork Scraps, Ground and in Cakes, Ground Oyster Shell for Fowls.
☞ Send for Circular. mh22-13t

A. J. VOSE,
Dealer in Pure Bred
BUFF COCHINS
—AND—
RED LEGHORNS,
School St., Dorchester, Mass.
EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON.
Send for Circular. mh22-6t

BEHOLD!

WILSON'S
AMMONIATED
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
AT AUCTION.

About a year ago I concluded to sell my Superphosphate of Lime to the farmers of New England in places where it was not known, by auction, to the highest bidder, in quantities agreed on beforehand, proposing at the same time to pursue this course year after year, until the farmers could become satisfied of its value to them.

I shall make this proposition good.

The superphosphate made this year will be more valuable than it was last year.

I will publish as heretofore the materials of which it is composed, and the proportions of each, and I will guarantee it to have been so made.

I have many letters from farmers who bought at auction last year, thanking me for adopting the auctional plan, and speaking in the highest terms of the results obtained from the use of the fertiliser.

I know that this article is a good one, and that it will, in time, as all my other productions have done, win its way to the confidence of the consumer.

Ample notice of the place and time for sale, by means of circulars and posters, will be given, so that as far as possible, no farmer shall have occasion to say that he had no opportunity to buy his fertiliser in fair competition with his neighbors.

The most liberal terms and conditions will be extended to purchasers, which will be made known at the sale.

OFFICE OF THE RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS,
Providence R. I. Jan. 1, 1873.

GEO. F. WILSON, Treas.

AUCTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

BRATTLEBORO', VT., April 2.
WINCHESTER, N. H., April 4.
KEENE, N. H., April 7.
DOVER, N. H., April 2.
ROCHESTER, N. H., April 6.
WAKEFIELD, N. H., April 7. mh29-1t

EXTRA CHOICE ONION SEED.

THE difference in value of a crop of Onions grown from the seed usually sold, and that raised from extra selected Onions, is usually from one to two hundred dollars an acre; the difference between the cost of the two qualities of seed to plant an acre is from six to eight dollars.

I offer to the public NEW SEED OF MY OWN GROWING, raised from those EXTRA SELECTED ONIONS, at the following price, viz:

Danvers Early Yellow Globe, ℔ lb...$4,00
Early Red Globe.....$4,00
Southport Late Red Globe.....$4,00

A liberal discount on large lots.

My Catalogue (free to all) contains many letters from those who have used my seed.

☞ An Illustrated Treatise on Onion Raising, giving every step, sent to any address for 30 cents.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
mh22-2t **Marblehead, Mass.**

POTATO BLIGHT.

A REMEDY.

Reed's Agricultural Compound.

THE COMPOUND is composed of materials crude and chemical, specially destructive to the *Microscopes insecta* living on the roots of the Potato vines, which are the cause of this destructive disease. Farmers will find the *compound* a remedy for *Potato Blight and Rot*, and a good fertiliser for the soil.

AMES PLOW COMPANY,
Quincy Hall, Boston.
mh22-tf

☞ Send for

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN & NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE--BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

The Poet's Corner.

COME, WHISPER IN WINTER'S EAR.

O beautiful, bright eyed Spring!
Come, whisper in Winter's ear,
And coax him with smiles that are warm and sweet
To put off his aspect drear,
O whisper of laughing streams
That are frozen to silence now,
While the chains that bind them are stronger grown
'Neath the frown on his icy brow.

And tell of the merry birds
That come with thy reign, sweet Spring,
Of the beautiful buds and flowers fair
That only thy smile will bring!
There are violets 'neath the snow; so haste
With thy breath to give them birth.

So, beautiful, bright eyed Spring,
Come, whisper in Winter's ear,
And presently all the earth shall sing,
As it feels thy presence near!
O, smile on the stern old king,
Whose smile is so cold and chill,
And melt with thy kisses his icy heart,
Till he yield to thine own sweet will.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

Ladies' Department.

Lawyer Marshall's Copyist.

"Pooh! nonsense Frank, why can't you be content and allow matters to remain as they are? Why will you talk of love, when I like you so much and want you for my friend and brother always?" And Hertha shrugged her shoulders, and tapped her tiny foot in assumed vexation.

The lovish face, and broad, high brow of the youth before her flushed with instant pain, at her light rebuff, but seeming to conquer himself by an effort, he replied calmly, while the color slowly forsook his face, leaving it very pale:

"Bertha, we are no longer children," he said, "we have grown up from infancy together, and I have learned to look upon you as a part of my very existence. But the time has now arrived when we must think of other matters than childish pastime. You are fast approaching womanhood, and I—I must go forth into the great, bustling, busy, selfish world to carve for myself a name and fortune. Bertha I want something to encourage me in the struggle which I shall be forced to encounter, and that something is the assurance of your love—not a sister's love—not a friend's love, but a deeper, purer, more fervent and enduring love. Give me this assurance and I'll ask no more until I have reached a position which will equal the one you now occupy. You are the petted daughter of rich parents. I, a friendless, penniless orphan. I am going away to seek my fortune, and I ask you again if you will grant me the greatest boon I crave for this life."

With an impatient movement she half turned from him, and replied:

"Frank, you are enough to vex a saint! I am not going to assure you of any such love as you talk about. I'm sure a sister's love ought to satisfy you, and you ought to be thankful for that."

The proud mouth of the boy quivered a little with suppressed emotion.

"But I'm going away, Bertha, you may not see me again in long years to come."

"I dont care if I never see you again," she answered, now thoroughly vexed that he should thus "tease her," for so she considered his earnest entreaties.

"Bertha, darling, you don't mean just that; oh, you don't mean that!" he cried.

"Yes, I do! Why shouldn't I, when you vex and annoy me at the last time?" she pouted, and he turned away.

"Then farewell, Bertha! God bless you," and he turned away.

"Are you really going, Frank, going away?"

"Yes. I shall only tarry long enough to visit the graves of my father and mother. they will be sadly neglected in coming years I fear, and then I shall bid farewell to these familiar scenes—and you—forever. Good-bye, darling sister—hood-bye."

He was gone, and as Bertha Lynde stood in the bright, May sunshine, it seemed to dark, cold and cheerless—as if a light had gone out of her life, leaving her heart desolate and dreary. Poor child! she has yet to learn that the cup of bliss is often dashed from our lips by our own hands.

Days and weeks passed away, and the people of that busy country village missed from their midst the gentlemanly little fellow, who with such native dignity, had performed many acts of mental labor for them, that they almost lost sight of the fact that he was friendless, an orphan and poor.

The boys of the village academy missed him—they were rid of a dreaded rival in their studies, and the principal and merchant in the town (Mr. Lynde) missed from his store a faithful, valued clerk.

But most of all, Bertha missed him. She had not seen him after he had turned away from her with such a grieved expression on his face as his lips murmured the words "darling—sister—good-by." She had hoped he would be with us in curiosity and wonder he was gone now, when she had loved him so all the time, and she might have told him so if she had not been so willfully perverse, and then might have been sure of his returning "some day," so she murmured to herself.

People wondered what had caused "that little sprite, Bertha Lynde," to become so suddenly grave and quiet, but no one could read the secret from her heart's inner pages, as she daily visited the grave yard, and, with tenderest care nourished and tended the flowers that she planted upon the mounds so sacred to him—her playmate, companion, friend and lover.

Months and years passed; and now, as Bertha no longer a thoughtless, careless child, but a grave, pensive woman, looked back upon the scenes of her girlhood, it seemed to her like the memory of some vague dream, and her boy lover, like a creation of fancy. Still she knew that the picture drawn by memory's faithful pencil was true to the life, for there was the grave which had been so sacredly regarded by the absent wanderer—so faithfully watched over by her ever since his departure, which was now "years ago."

She could not quite acknowledge to herself that she had loved that boy, and yet in all those years her heart had remained untouched by love for any other; she thought of him still, as a dearest object.

At length her father became confident that he could multiply his fortune by removing to the metropolis and engaging in business on a more extended scale. He did so, and for a while was successful, but by-and-by reverses came; his experience and skill were insufficient to shield him from the intrigues of villainous partners, and at last he awoke to the startling truth that he was ruined—penniless!

He was not a brave man, and, as many others have done in like circumstances, not having courage to meet the stern realities of adverse fortune, he rashly hastened, unsummoned, into the presence of his Maker, leaving his wife, a feeble invalid, and Bertha, an inexperienced girl, to battle with circumstances for the bare necessities of life.

Reduced to actual want, Bertha sought for employment everywhere throughout the city, and at last gave up in despair, accepting the dread alternative of starvation or the workhouse, when, as she listlessly scanned a daily paper, her eye caught the following notice:

"WANTED—A faithful, steady, competent person as copyist. Must write a good legible hand. Apply at 110 ——— St."

Spurred by urgent necessity, she responded to the advertisement in person.

Entering the busy street, she reached the number designated, and above the door a sign, bearing, in large, gilt letters, these words:

"F. MARSHALL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law."

On entering, she was met by an office boy, who jerked his thumb over his shoulder, and told her she would "find the Squire in there."

Following the direction indicated by the boy, she entered another apartment, where she found the lawyer busy among books, papers, and innumerable parchments. With the natural delicacy of good breeding, she waited for him to acknowledge her presence, and taking the seat which he proferred her, she at once made known her business and her name.

And then, for the first time, she noticed that she had been addressing a young and remarkable handsome man, that she could hardly realize the celebrated highly successful and talented lawyer, of whom she had so often heard, stood before her.

Then she thought of the possible impropriety of her applying for the situation. The advertisement had said "person," not "gentleman," and therefore, she had reason to infer that either a lady or gentleman might secure the position provided they were believed to be competent to fill it.

These thoughts flew rapidly through her brain while she sat with eyes downcast, unaware that the lawyer regarded her with earnest attention.

"I have no reference," she faltered, "but my father, Mr. Lynde——"

"Ah, yes! I knew him very well," answered the lawyer, in a deep, musical voice, which had the ring of kindness in it, "I require no other assurance of your integrity and ability, my dear Miss, and should be pleased to have you commence your duties as soon as possible."

"But the salary——" she begun.

"Oh, yes! I came near forgetting that part of the contract. Well, I had not decided as to the sum I could afford to pay. How much did you expect to receive?"

For a moment she was silent, fearing to mention any sum, least she might lose the position, and yet she needed money so much.

"I would be willing to work for ten dollars a week," she faltered at length, while the thought that she, Bertha Lynde, was thus sueing for a position at a mere pittance to keep her from starving, caused the hot blood to flush her face and brow, but then she remembered her poor, invalid mother, and, by an effort, she recovered her self control, and looked up to meet the same earnest, kindly gaze which had before so assured her.

"I will give you twenty dollars per week," he said, and without waiting for her to express her gratitude, he added, "and now, when will you commence your duties?"

"To-morrow," and she turned away with a light heart, while the lawyer seated himself at his desk, but instead of interesting himself in his business, he allowed his gaze to rest on vacancy, and his thoughts to wander far away.

Bertha commenced her duties which were not very arduous—for the lawyer managed to assist her a great deal—and with her earnings soon made her mother comfortable, her home cheerful, and was comparatively happy.

Three months passed away. Mr. Marshall was now simply the relation of employer and employee, and—nothing more.

One morning, Mr. Marshall received a note from his copyist informing him of her mother's extreme illness, and begging to be excused from duty two or three days. A week passed and she did not resume her labor. He called at her home, and found her alone, lonely and bereaved, for her mother had that day been laid to rest beside her unfortunate husband, in the little graveyard in their native village.

Tenderly he sought to administer the balm of sympathy and consolation, winning her thoughts away from grief by his delicate kindness.

Summer came, and one beautiful day, Bertha proposed to visit the graves of her parents. She asked leave of absence of Mr. Marshall, informing him, at the same time, for what purpose she desired to be absent an entire day. He very readily granted her desires, and, to her surprise, asked permission to accompany her. After a moment's hesitation, she replied that she would indeed be happy to have him do so, as she would avail herself of the opportunity to ask his advice in regard to the beautifying of the place, and the erection of tombstones to mark their humble resting place.

Seated beside Mr. Marshall in his carriage, Bertha gave herself up to thought, for her companion seemed deeply absorbed with his own cogitations. Hardly a dozen words were spoken by either during their ride of two hours.

They reached the village, and Bertha gave way to feelings of deepest grief, as she beheld her old home and the scenes where the days of her own happy childhood were passed.

They neared the quiet resting place of those so dear to her orphan heart. Mr. Marshall assisted Bertha from the carriage, and she proceeded at once, and alone, to the hallowed spot, while Mr. Marshall, with refined delicacy, remained behind, ostensibly to attend to the security of the horses, but really that she might be undisturbed in her grief, for he believed that such grief as hers was too sacred to be intruded upon.

As she approached the spot she was almost stunned with surprise. Could she believe the evidence of her own sight? Surely it could not be—yes—no—yes, it was really so; the lot was enclosed by a neat iron fence, and a marble shaft, bearing the names of her parents, reared its pure, pale pillar above those sacred graves.

"What kindly friend has done this?" she to whom she might attribute the loving generous deed. For nearly two hours she remained there, tenderly twining the flowers some kind hand had planted, and bedewing them with her tears, and then she remembered two other graves which once she had tended with such love which she had planted flowers in days gone by.

Slowly she wended her way to the well remembered spot, and—was it possible? was she not mistaken this time? An iron paling enclosed these two graves, a marble shaft towered above them, and there—beside these mounds knelt her employer—Mr. Marshall!

He arose to his feet as she approached, took her hand and silently gazed upon the pale features of his companion.

"Mr. Marshall, what does this mean, were these—?" and she pointed to the grave before them, while he interrupted her:

"These were my beloved parents, Ber ha, with loving care you tended the flowers upon these humble graves, and I appreciated all with a heart which has ever cherished your image as its queen. I have endeavored to make a slight return for your faithful kindness, by rearing a marble shaft over your loved ones, as I have above my own parent's dust.

Strange that she had not thought of it before, his manner so reminded her of some one known long ago, and the name, too, that he bore, the same as that of her boy love. Yes, it was he—the very same whom she had loved so long and tenderly—and murmuring, "oh, Frank," she sank upon the earth at his feet.

With gentle touch he raised her to her feet, while he said:

"Bertha, darling, I have loved you all the time. Boy and man, my heart has been truly and entirely yours. It so happened in God's all-wise Providence that you sought me. If you had not I should have made myself known unto you when I had learned that you needed friends; but you had said that you cared not if you never should see me again, and so, fearing to risk another chance of refusal, as your employer, I remained *incog.* I often wondered why you had not married, for I did not lose sight of you, and I know that you had many offers, and, when I thought of your visits to the graves of my parents, I sometimes almost dared to hope that you did love me. But I will remain in doubt no longer—tell me, Bertha, darling, will you be my wife?"

For answer, she placed both hands in his, and with a sigh like a weary child, she nestled her face in his bosom.

The next day another notice appeared in the daily papers, informing the public that a copyist was wanted at No. 110——street.

A young man fills the position now, and as the business flourishes finely, and his employer is so kind, he often wishes that like his predecessor, he might have the good fortune to become a partner in the concern.

THE THIMBLE.

The name of this little instrument was originally derived from the words "thumb" and "bell," being at first thumble, and afterwards thimble. It is of Chinese invention, and was introduced into England about the year 1605 by John Lotting, who came from Holland and commenced its manufacture, in Islington, near London, pursuing it with great profit and success. Formerly iron and brass were used, but latterly steel, silver and gold have taken their places. In the ordinary manufacture the plates are introduced into a die, and then punched into shape. In Paris gold thimbles are manufactured to a large extent. Thin sheet iron is cut into disks of about two inches in diameter. These, being heated into a red heat, are stuck with a punch into a number of holes, gradually increasing in depth, to give them the proper shape. It is then rimmed, polished and indented around its outer surface with a number of little holes by means of a small wheel. It is converted into steel by the process of cementation, tempered, scoured, and brought to a blue color. A thin sheet of gold is introduced into the interior, and fastened to the steel by means of a polished steel mandel. Gold leaf is then attached to the outside and attached to it by the pressure, the edges being fastened in a small groove made to receive them. The thimble is then finished and ready for use.

WHAT LOVE IS TO A WOMAN.—What a wonderful thing love is to a woman! How it helps her to know that some one is always fond of her: that rejoices when she rejoices, and sorrows when she grieves; to be sure that her faults are loved, and that her face is fairer, to one, at least, than faces that are far more beautiful—that one great heart holds her sacred in its innermost recesses above all women. She can do anything, be anything, suffer anything, thus upheld. She grows prettier under the sweet influence, brighter, kinder, stronger; and life seems but a foretaste of heaven; and all of her dreams are gold.

MY DEAF WIFE AND AUNT.

I had an aunt coming to visit me for the first time since my marriage, and I don't know what evil genius prompted the evil wickedness which I perpetrated toward my wife and ancient relation.

"My dear," said I to my wife on the day before my aunt's arrival, "you know Aunt Mary is coming to-morrow; well, I forgot to mention a rather annoying circumstance with regard to her. She is very deaf; and although she can hear my voice, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. It will be rather inconvenient, but I know you will do everything in your power to make her agreeable."

Mrs.—— announced her determination to make herself heard, if in her power.

I then went to John N.——, who loves a joke about as well as any person I know of, and told him to be in the house at 6 P. M. on the following evening, and felt comparatively happy.

I went to the railroad depot with a carriage next night, and when I was on my way home with my aunt, I said:

"My dear aunt, there is one rather annoying infirmity that Annie (my wife) has, which I forgot to mention before. She is very deaf, and although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard, I am sorry for it."

Aunt Mary, in the goodness of her heart, protested that she rather liked speaking loud, and to-do so, would afford her great pleasure.

The carriage drove up—on the steps was my wife—in the window was John N.——, with a face as utterly solemn as if he had buried his relatives that afternoon.

"I am delighted to see you," shrieked my wife, and the policeman on the opposite sidewalk started, and my aunt nearly fell down the steps.

"Kiss me, my dear," bawled my aunt; and the windows shook as if with the fever had disappeared. Human nature could stand it no longer. I poked my head into the carriage and went into strong convulsions.

When I entered the parlor my wife was helping Aunt Mary to take off her hat and cape; and there sat John with his face buried in his handkerchief.

Suddenly—"Did you have a pleasant journey," went off my wife like a pistol, and John nearly jumped to his feet.

"Rather dusty," was the response in a war whoop, and the conversation continued.

The neighbors for blocks around must have heard it; when I was in the third story of the building I heard every word.

The remainder of the evening my aunt took occasion to say to me:

"How loud your wife talks!"

I told her deaf persons talked loudly and that my wife being used to me, was not affected by the exertion, and that she was getting along very nicely with her.

Presently my wife said softly:

"Ah, how very loud your aunt talks!"

"Yes," said I; "all deaf persons do. You're getting along with her finely; she hears every word you say." And I rather think she did.

Elated at their success of being understood, they went it hammer and tongs, till everything upon the mantelpiece clattered again, and I was seriously afraid of a crowd collecting in front of the house.

But the end was near. My aunt being of an investigating turn of mind, was desirous of finding out whether the exertion of talking was injurious to my wife. So—

"Doesn't talking so loud strain your lungs?" said she in an unearthly whoop, for her voice was not as musical as it was when she was young.

"It is an exertion," shrieked my wife.

"Then why do you do it?" was the answering scream.

"Because—because—you can't hear if I don't," squealed my wife.

"What!" said aunt rivalling a railroad whistle at the time.

I began to think it time to evacuate the premises; and looking around and seeing John gone, I stepped into the back parlor, and there he lay flat on his back, with his feet at right angles and his body, rolling from side to side with his fist poked into his ribs, and a most agonized expression of countenance, but not uttering a sound. I immediately and involuntarily assumed a similar attitude and I think from the relative position of our feet and head and our attempts to restrain our laughter, apoplexy must inevitably have ensued, if a horrible scream which John gave vent to in his betrayed our hiding place.

In rushed my wife and aunt, who by this time comprehended the joke, and such a scolding as I got then I never got before, and I hope never to get again.

I know not what the end would have been if John, in his endeavors to be respectful and sympathetic, had not given vent to such a groan and a horse laugh, that all gravity was upset and we screamed in concert.

I know I was very weak, and all that, to tell such a falsehood, but I think that Mrs. Opie herself would have laughed if she had seen Aunt Mary's expression when she was informed that her hearing was defective.

SUGAR MAKER'S SONG.

O'er the arch all day
We boil away
The sap which the maples ran;
And, as we sip,
We slowly dip
The sweet from pan to pan.

While we work we sing,
And the wild woods ring
To the sound of voices shrill,
Till the sun sinks to rest,
Far down in the west,
Behind the wood crowned hill.

Above us, high,
In the starry sky,
The silvery moon is shining;
While far below,
On the crystal snow,
Are the shadows intertwining.

The deepening shades
Of the forest glades
Seem figures strange and dark;
And down by the rill
That flows by the mill,
We hear the lone fox bark.

Our camp fire bright
Throws a cheery light
On the trees that round it stand;
And our voices ring out,
With laughter and shout,
Far over the wooded land

So there we stay
Till break of day,
Till the sun in beauty rises,
Till the golden light
Of the morning bright
The slumbering world surprises.

—*Young Folks for March.*

FUN AT HOME.

Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people. Don't shut up your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets, and your hearts lest a hearty laugh should shake down some of the musty cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not find it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought in other, and perhaps less profitable, places. Therefore let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the home ever delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; an hour of merriment round the lamp and firelight of home bots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

THE CARAT.

Probably many people have speculated upon the precise meaning of the word "carat." It is an imaginary weight that expresses the fineness of gold, or the proportion of pure gold in a mass of metal; thus, an ounce of gold of twenty-two carats fine, is gold of which twenty-two parts out of twenty-four are pure, the other two parts being silver, copper, or other metal. The weight of four grains, used by jewellers in weighing precious stones and pearls, is sometimes called diamond grains, that carat consisting of four nominal grains, a little lighter than four grains troy, or seventy-four and one-sixteenth grains being equal to seventy-two grains troy. The term of weighing carat derives its name from a bean, the fruit of an Abyssinian tree, called *kuara*. This bean from the time of its being gathered, varies very little in its weight, so seems to have been, from a very remote period, used as a weight for gold in Africa. In India, also, the bear is used as a weight for gems and pearls.

☞ Every man hath not only a talent of time, but a talent of opportunity to improve his talent in some measure, put into his hand. [*Sir. Matthew Hale.*

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

GRAHAM BREAD.—One quart of bolted flour, two quarts of Graham, two teaspoons of salt, one half cup of molasses, two thirds of a cup of yeast, mix with warm water not very stiff.

PUFF ROLLS FOR BREAKFAST.—Three cups of milk, three eggs, three cups of flour and a little salt. Bake in earthen cups filling them half full. A quick but not scorching oven.

H. M. L.

PERSONAL HEROISM.

One night, in the long galleries of an immense convent at Castro, during the retreat of Sir John Moore immediately preceding the battle of Corunna, several thousand British soldiers were sleeping heavily, exhausted by the fatigues of the past day, and by the evening of revelry which had followed. The corridor below was completely filled by the horses of the men and of the artillery. These were packed so closely that there was no room to pass between them, and there was but one door of entrance.

At a late hour of the night two officers who were crossing the bridge of Castro, perceived that one of the shutters of the convent was on fire, and that the flame was fast spreading to the roof above. The peril was extreme, for had a chance spark fallen on the straw beneath, the whole would have blazed up at once, and hundreds at least of those senseless men who lay sleeping there in the deep stupor of intoxication must inevitably have perished.

Not a moment was to be lost. One of the officers, Captain Lloyd of the Forty-third—his name deserves to be remembered—immediately then ran on fast to the convent, and making his way to the corridor, leaped on the back of the nearest horse. On he sprang from horse to horse—for there was no room to move in any other way; it was giddy work, but with strong courage and steady nerves he went bounding on over that living bridge.

Will he be in time? Already the flames are licking the rafters of the roof above, and the wood is old and rotten. One more flying leap and he has gained the window; the next moment he is tearing away frantically at his shutter, to loosen it from its hinges.

It was a moment of fearful excitement. One false step now, one cruel spark, and all his work would be in vain; he and the doomed men he was trying to save would alike have been crushed or stifled or burnt to death amongst the falling ruins. Still he kept his place at that giddy height, tugging away manfully at the shutter. Well done, Captain Lloyd! Hold on but a little longer, keep a good heart, and you will save them yet.

The fire helped rather than hindered him now, charring and loosening the framework, which at any other time it would have taken a very Hercules to move. He worked on against time through moments which seemed like hours, till at *last* he had wrenched the shutter from its hinges, and the mass of daming wood was loose in his hands. Then, with one final desperate effort, he hurled it down as far as he could, into the courtyard beneath, there to smoulder and burn itself into a white ash, and do no harm to any.

We fancy the man's heart must have beat fast and proudly when he looked down afterwards and realized what he had done—done all alone too, and silently; without a single cheer to help him all the time.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

SONG

I would be a sunbeam bright!
Not that I might flash with light
On the world's bewildered sight—
No! ah, no!
I would
Diving through my love's blue eyes
Down into her inmost soul;
Then from suare deeps arise,
While a pearly tear I stole.
Laughing, I
Then would fly,
Kissing all her golden hair.
Were I but a sunbeam fair,
All things I might do and dare!

HOME READING.

One of the most pleasant and noble duties of the head of the family is to furnish its members with good reading. In the times which are passed it was considered enough to clothe and feed and shelter a family. This was the sum of parental duty; but lately it has been found out that wives and children have minds, and so it has become a necessity to educate the children and furnish reading for the whole household; it has been found out that the mind wants its food as well as the body, and that it wants to be sheltered from the pitiless storms of error and vice by the guarding and friendly roof intelligence and virtue.

An ignorant family in our day is an antiquated institution. It smells of the musty past; it is a dark spot which the light of the modern sun of intelligence has not reached.

Let good reading go into a home, and the very atmosphere of that home gradually changes. It becomes clearer, purer, more cheerful, healthful and happy; the boys begin to grow ambitious; to talk about men, places, principles, books, the past and the future; the girls begin to feel a new life opening to them in knowledge, duty and pleasure; and so the family changes, and out from its number will go intelligent men and women to fill honorable places and be useful members of the community. Let the torch of intelligence be lit in every household; let the old and young vie with each other in introducing new and useful topics of investigation, and in cherishing a love of reading, study and improvement.

DIRECT EVIDENCE.—A revivalist is reported to have told this story to illustrate coming straight to the point.

"When a boy, he was summoned to testify in a case of assault, in which one man had hit another with a hoe. A host of witnesses had been called, who, "beat about the bush" in the most tedious and provoking manner, without giving one iota of inculpating proof. This exasperated the lawyer for the prosecution, who broke out as follows, as the teller of the story entered the box:

"Here, boy, we've been going around and around this case all day and yet have no evidence to convict the prisoner. Now, sir," he savage'y continued "do you hear me? I want you to come to the direct point. Did you see the blow struck?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Ah, ha!" chuckled the lawyer, rubbing his palms together, and grinning immoderately. "Now we shall have something to work upon. Here, my good lad, take this cane (handing him his walking stick). "If you saw the blow struck you must know just how it was given"—

"Yes, sir."

"Now, then, no words about it, I tell you!" thundered his interrogator. "I am the defendant and you are the prisoner. Now just raise the stick and show the court.

The bewildered lad did "raise the stick," and the next instant it came crashing down upon the head of the astounded lawyer, echoing from the bald pate to the end of the room, and sent him staggering to his seat.

"That's the way it was done, sir!" said the boy, amid the shrieks of laughter of the whole court room. The discomfitted counsel, with a ghastly attempt at a smile, said that he had done with the witness—the evidence was direct.

THE DEACON'S SWILL BARREL.—Just outside of the house stood father, the deacon, tugging away at a big lump of ice in the swill barrel.

"Bad t usiness, that," said I, resting my hands on my sides.

"Not half so bad as it might 'a' been," was the reply, as he lifted the cake of ice out by a stout stick that had frozen up in the swill. "Many an' many a bar'l has busted for me that wouldn't if this knowledge had only come to me sooner," said he. "You see, when this cold reap came on suddenly, I thought of the swill bar'l away in the night. It happened, however, that the stick I stir with was left poked down in the swill, and that was all that saved it. A bar'l, or a tub, or a pail, may freeze up solid, and if a stick has been put down in the water, the vessel can't bust. But it took me a good while to find it out—never knew it till last winter; lived seventy years before I knew it," and his eyes twinkled knowingly.

"Why, that's on the same plan," said I, "of putting a spoon in a glass jar when you are canning fruit; if you do that the jar won't break."

"Same philosophy exactly," said he, as he gave the ball of ice a kick, and sent it rolling off down the hill.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

☞ An Atlanta (Ga.) man wants the thief who stole his well-bucket and rope to come back and get the well, as it is of no use now.

Anecdotes.

☞ A comical story is told of two well known Southern clergymen, one of whom undertook to rebuke the other for using the weed.

"Brother G.," he exclaimed, without stopping to ask any other questions, "is it possible that you chew tobacco?"

"I must confess I do," the other quietly replied.

"Then I would quit it, sir!" the old gentleman energetically continued. "It is a very unclerical practice, and I must say a very uncleanly one. Tobacco! Why, sir, even a hog won't chew it!"

"Father C.," responded his amused listener, "do you chew tobacco?"

"I? No, sir!" he answered gruffly, with much indignation.

"Then, pray, which is the most like the hog, you or I?"

The old doctor's fat sides shook with laughter as he said: "Well, I have been fairly caught this time."

☞ A dashing fellow who seemed to think he manifested his superiority by the disdain he exhibited of anything like courtesy to the humble, was driving his gig one rainy day, when he came to the toll-bar, and haughtily asked what he was to pay. "Ten cents, if you please," said the civil gate keeper. Instead of handing the money to him, our graduate threw a quarter dollar carelessly on the wet and muddy ground. "There, take your change out of that." The keeper stooped for the silver, and placing the change exactly on the same spot, walked coolly into his cottage.

☞ "Tom, why did you not marry Miss G?" "O, she had a sort of hesitancy in her speech." "I never heard that before; are you not mistaken?" "No, not at all, for when I asked her if she would have me, she kinder hesitated to say yes, and she hesgirl."

☞ "May I leave a few tracts?" asked a missionary of a lady who responded to his knock. "Leave some tracks? Certainly you may," said she, looking at him most benignly over her specs, "leave them with the heel toward the house, if you please."

☞ "Father, you whipped me the other day for hitting Tommy." "Yes, my son, you hurt him, and I shall always whip you for biting." "Well, then, father, I wish you would whip sister's music teacher, for he bit her on the mouth this morning, and I know he hurt her a good deal, for she put her arms round his neck and tried to choke him."

☞ A man recently broke off a marriage because the lady did not possess good conversational powers. A cynical friend commenting on the fact, says: "He should have married her, and refused her a new bonnet, and then he would have discovered her conversational powers.

☞ "Vegetable pill!" exclaimed an old lady. "Don't talk to me! The best vegetable pill ever made is an apple dumpling. For curing gnawing at the stomach there's nothing like it. It always can be relied on."

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

A Source of Great Anxiety.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILTON,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears Building
Boston, Mass., June 5, 1872.

MOTHERS READ THIS.
A GREAT BLESSING.
Worth a Dollar a Drop.

Mothers, are you sick, discouraged and have your patience almost exhausted in vain efforts to please them? I can sympathize with you, and can tell you what will make your little cubs quiet, give them good appetite, and procure for it hours of sweet sound sleep.

My little girl is two and a half years old; and, during that time, I have not had two consecutive nights' rest. She has been sick a number of times, and no one seemed to know what was troubling her. It was hard to hear her little fretful cry, and not know what to do for her. I doctored her for worms, but it did no good; and I was nearly tired out with sleepless nights and troublesome days.

I heard of the VEGETINE and determined to try it. It has proved a blessing to me and my child. It has cleansed from her stomach and bowels the sores which kept gathering there, and now she sleeps soundly from her bedtime till day. She is gaining in good, in fact, she is like a different child. I often say, the true value of this medicine to me is a dollar a drop. Try it! Cleanse the humors from your children's blood while they are young. Try it, and you will join with me in calling it a great blessing.

MRS. ELLEN L. CLAPP,
176 Tudor Street.
South Boston, July 10, 1871.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

The circulation of the blood is the life of the body, and its regular circulation is necessary to health. We are healthy in proportion as the blood is pure, and when it becomes corrupted disease ensues. "Blood is the life of the flesh." Can we wonder, then, that when bad blood or corrupt humors circulate with the blood, causing pain and disease, and these humors, being deposited through the entire body, produce pimples, eruptions, ulcers, indigestion, costiveness, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and numerous other complaints? No disease can exist in the body without first being generated in the blood; and no disease can possibly be in the body, if the blood is pure. It is of great importance to know what medicine will purify and renovate the blood, eradicate the disease, renew vitality, mentally and physically, and instill fresh vigor into all the vital functions of the body. This medicine is the VEGETINE, the great blood purifier.

It extends its influence into every part of the human organ sm, commencing with its foundation; correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation, and purifying the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allotted task.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

Sold by all druggists.

REAL APPRECIATION.

QUINCY, MASS., Dec. 6th, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq:

Dear Sir—To furnish those who are suffering from disease and its attendant ills, I am prompted to ask you to add my testimonial to those which you make public.

My wife has been afflicted with headache ever since a child, suffering dreadfully about one day in every week. She had tried almost everything recommended for this complaint, without obtaining any substantial benefit. Finally her whole system became weak and debilitated, suffering greatly with difficulties of the kidney and excessive faintness at the stomach.

Knowing myself of many wonderful cures from the use of VEGETINE, I persuaded upon her to try it, and after using several bottles, is so much relieved that she is improving every opportunity to commend its use among her acquaintances.

Among others which had come under my observation as an extraordinary cure, was an acquaintance residing in Cambridge, who had for years suffered with a large bunch or Tumor on the top of the head, which was frightful to look at, and was pronounced by the best physicians as incurable.

VEGETINE has entirely removed this bunch, and restored the patient to health, as is known to many, and I think I can add to be the whole world.

I shall be pleased to furnish any further information to all who desire it, and will take the trouble to call or address me at my residence in Quincy, Mass. With real appreciation of this good medicine, I am, etc., very respectfully,

H. W. FRENCH.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

LEBANON, N. H., Jan. 19, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I write this note to inform you of the effect of your "Blood Purifier" upon my system. When I commenced taking it, a year ago, I was very much debilitated. My limbs were swollen so that it was impossible for me to put on or out of a carriage, and very painful to go up or down stairs; indeed I could scarcely stand on my feet. My appetite was gone, my strength fell me rapidly. After using your medicine for a few weeks, I began to improve. My appetite improved, and my strength returned. I can now perform my duties as a nurse with my wonted ease, and find I owe it to your remedy. I should not wish to be without it. Yours gratefully,

MRS. C. A. H. TILDEN.

HEADACHE.

There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, etc. VEGETINE can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint. Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Chills, etc. Try the VEGETINE. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE will regulate the bowels to healthy action, by removing the torpidness, cleansing and purifying the blood of poisonous humors, and, in a healthful and natural manner, expels all impurities without weakening the body.

PHYSICIANS SAY IT.—VEGETINE gives an equal circulation of the blood. All physicians will agree that there is scarcely a disease but that could almost instantly be disposed of if pure blood could be circulated generously through the parts affected. Now, this is the way in which VEGETINE performs its wonderful cures. VEGETINE is exclusively a vegetable compound, made from roots, herbs and barks.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

dec21 26t

BISHOP SOULE'S
LINIMENT.

TRY IT, and you would not be without it in your house for ten times the cost.

Price 75 cts and $1.50 per bottle

For sale by all Druggists. au15-13t

"CHASE'S" SPRING BED,
Patented Dec. 20 1864, and June 17, 1866.
"The best Slat Spring Bed in the market."
For Economy, Durability and Comfort it
has no equal.

For sale by all First Class Furniture Dealers

JAMES F. COBURN,
69 Commercial St., Boston.

RUBBER CEMENT.
FOR MENDING RUBBERS,
—AND—
Applying Rubber Soles to Leather Boots.

THIS Cement is pronounced by good judges to be the best ever invented. Wholesale price $2.00 per doz. Retails at 25 cts. FRANKLIN MAYNARD,
mar15-3t 42 Elm St., (up stairs,) Boston.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS!
Greatest Weekly Newspaper of the Great West. Fifteenth year Advertise in it. Send 40 columns. $3 per year. stamp for specimen copy to WM. N. BYERS, DENVER, COLORADO. feb1-13t

THE
ROMANCE OF CURE.
The many ordinances of extraordinary cures that are daily reported as effected through
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Ready Relief, and Perfect Purgative Pills, in written testimonials from all parts of the world, surpass in wonder the most extravagant miracles of enchantment. Physicians and medical men in all countries pronounce these wonderful remedies a MYSTERY, that neither their science of analysis or chemical skill can explain. True, these medicines effect the most marvellous cures, and restore the dying to life, and relieve the most wretched pain-suffering victims of his torturer, in from one to TWENTY minutes, and although they know some of the ingredients of their composition, and Dr. Radway has published their formula (withholding only two newly discovered roots,) still both French, German, English and American chemists and pharmaceutists UTTERLY FAIL with the same ingredients as prepared by them. The great success which these wonderful remedies are constantly achieving, lies in the great secret of combining the ingredients together, after exercising due care in selecting the pure and genuine roots.

Such wonders of Modern Chemistry as the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, READY RELIEF AND RADWAY'S PILLS, are without parallel in the history of Medicine, for there are some infirmities and diseases that are considered as incurable, and more death. Yet the most astounding cures have been made through these remedies of some diseases that have never been known to be cured by medicine.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, WHITE SWELLING, Tumors in the Womb, Stomach, Ovaries, Bowels, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys that have been pronounced incurable, Cancers, Ulcers, Swellings, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Concretions, Ulcers and Sores of the Tongue, Rickets so deeply seated that no other medicines have ever been known to reach, have been cured by the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the RADWAY RELIEF and PILLS:

Palsy, Paralysis, DRY GANGRENE—that threatens a living death—daily rotting away of the limbs and flesh—Diabetes, Involuntary Discharge of Water, Fungi in the Bladder (the Emperor Napoleon's disease,) Torturing Pains when discharging urine, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA—each and every one of these complaints—though but few out of the many other diseases, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT has cured and is daily curing in all parts of the world.

In one word, any disease—no matter under what name it exists, and by whatever or increased by bad, impure blood—

RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Dr. Radway & Co. have never claimed one-hundredth part of the curative virtues for their remedies as is ascribed to them by the people who have used them; for he bears in mind only one-thousandth part of the truth. Radway, after successful treatment with their remedies knew they would cure, were enumerated in their curative list, so that many of the extraordinary cures that have been reported awakened as much astonishment in the person of Dr. Radway as they did in those who had been restored from death, and made whole and sound.

As many persons discredited their extraordinary power, from the fact of their disappointment in the